MORNING EDITION

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TROLAK ENEMY FORCE IS CRUSHED BY ARMY; BURMA PORT BOMBED

BRITISH AIR FORCE PRACTICALLY GONE FROM MALAY FRONT

Total Number of Enemy Planes There Estimated Not More Than 105 at Present

NOW ASKING D.E.I. HELP

Wavell Trying to Defend Singapore From New Headquarters Set Up in Java

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN MALAYA, January 9.—The plight of the British air force in Malaya is pitiable beyond words for the haughty British lion has at last found it necessary to condescend to secure aid from Australia and the Dutch East Indies.

At the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War Britain had 500 planes in Malaya, but the greater part of them fell easy prey to the Japanese Army and Navy Air Forces with the result that complete control of the air is in the hands of the Japanese.

To replenish her badly beaten air force, 50 planes from Australia and 40 from the Dutch East Indies were sent, with the total number of planes in Malaya not exceeding 105, and are being stationed somewhere near Singapore, according to well-informed circles. But these planes are afraid of taking to the air in fear of being shot down by the superior Japanese Air Force.

Will Defend Singapore

Domei

BANGKOK, January 9.—General Headquarters of General Sir Archibald Wavell, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in southwestern Pacific, has been placed at somewhere in Java Island, according to the Reuters report received here. General Wavell's reasons for selecting Java as headquarters for the defense of Singapore are:

1. The British forces must defend Singapore at all costs. Singapore can be attacked from the rear by Japanese Forces, therefore, selecting Java as headquarters is most advisable for the defense of Singapore.
2. Java is able to withstand a protracted war for it is self-sufficient economically.
3. Java's defense is impregnable for the United States Asiatic Fleet under Admiral Thomes C. Hart and is at present using the facilities of the Dutch East Indies, moreover, the East Indies have a thousand airfields and complete naval bases.
4. Fifth columnist activities cannot be carried on in Java.

London Is Amazed

Domei

BERNE, January 8.—Consternation and amazement have been expressed by a special Singapore correspondent of the London Times over the rapid progress of Japanese operations in the Malay Peninsula, according to a Singapore report relayed here from London today.

He declares that ever since the first 24 hours of the Pacific war when the Japanese gained command of the air, British troops have been on the defensive.

There has been nothing left for the British but to carry out one "strategical retreat" after another soon after the Japanese advanced into the Malay Peninsula, the correspondent declared.

Forced to Retreat

Revealing amazement over the skillful Japanese tactics, the Times writer admitted that even British troops which had been specially trained in jungle warfare were again and again forced by the Japanese to reateat.

Military circles in London, meanwhile are considering the possibility that the British will have to continue their retreat until British reinforcements reach the Malay Peninsula, it was said.

There seems to be no means available to recover the lost territories in the Malay Peninsula which embrace not only the riches tin mines of the world but also iron mines and other valuable raw material sources, apart from hundreds of square miles of rubber plantations.

Moreover, the Japanese occupied Penang which will be of great strategical importance as a naval base and an air base in conducting future operations against Sumatra and in the Indian Ocean, the paper declared.

Only Hope Lost

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 8.—Britain's only hope of holding Singapore rests with Indian and Chungking troops in

(Continued on Page 3)

U.S. NAVY BILL PASSED

Measure to Up Personnel Before Roosevelt

Domei

LISBON, January 8.—The United States House of Representatives today passed a bill calling for increase in naval enlistment and forwarded the measure to the White House for President Roosevelt's approval, it is reported here from Washington.

The approved bill proposes to raise the present naval personnel from 300,000 to 500,000 men, while the United States Marine Corps will be increased from 60,000 men to 104,000 men.

Filipino Soldiers Shoved in Firing Line While American Troops Dilly-Dally Behind

Unpardonable acts of inhumanity of the Americans against the Filipino soldiers, similar to the brutal treatment of the Britishers against the Indian and Australian soldiers in the Malayan front were staged in the battlefield near Manila, and those soldiers of the Philippines attired in shirts and short-pants died miserably, the victims of the insatiable ambition of the Americans, reports an Asahi correspondent in Manila.

According to his story, he states that when the Japanese Army Forces were on their way toward Manila on December 30, the enemy troops consisting of some one thousand men in cooperation with tanks and motorized-guns made a counter-attack at a certain sector about 50 miles northeast of Manila.

For about an hour, a furious battle was fought between the Japanese and the American Armies. Enemy motorized-guns fired desperately against the Japanese troops but an hour later, the enemies were routed by the Imperial Army Forces.

While hotly pursuing after the enemy, the correspondent declared he saw many corpses of Filipino soldiers. Meanwhile, the Americans had already made good their retreat. He said, it was later learned by the remark of a Filipino soldier that their commander had placed the Filipinos in the first fighting line while tanks and motorized-guns driven by the Americans were paced at the second line, thus preventing the Filipino soldiers from retreating. Such dastardly art, he states, proves the principle of liberalism held by the Americans to be a principle of profiting themselves at the sacrifice of others.

Another Filipino soldier captured by the Japanese Army complained. "The war is fought between the Japanese and the Americans, not between the Filipinos and the Japanese. Nevertheless, our fellow countrymen are forced to die for the sake of the Americans."

Among the Filipino soldiers captured by the Japanese Army, the correspondent asserted that some who have the experience of a policeman are permitted to join the Japanese Police Unit. They are no longer the puppets of the Americans and he said they are working obediently and faithfully to restore order in Mindanao Island.

WAR DECLARATION BY BOLIVIA DENIED

La Paz Newspaper Publishes Denial of Reports Emanating From United States

EXPRESSES INDIGNATION

Continent Should Be Spared of Involvement in War, Says Argentine Minister

Domei

BERLIN, January 8.—A German News Agency dispatch from La Paz, capital of Bolivia, today revealed that the newspaper, La Republica, has published a denial of United States reports that Bolivia has declared war against the Axis Powers.

The Bolivian newspaper expressed indignation over tendencious United States propaganda and declared that "by such mistaken reports, unlawful elements are attempting to brand Bolivia as an instigator of South American countries."

Argentine Minister Entertains

D.N.B.

BUENOS AIRES, January 8.—The Argentine Foreign Minister, Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, gave a big banquet Wednesday in honor of foreign ministers and delegations of countries which are at present staying in the Argentine capital on their way to the Pan-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro. They are the representatives of Chile, Peru and Paraguay.

The entire American diplomatic corps was present at the banquet as well as the Argentine Ministers, the Presidents of the Chamber of Deputies and Senate as well as many other Argentine officials. Argentine Foreign Minister Guinazu, in his toast expressed his gratification about the presence of the foreign ministers of nations with which Argentina was united by the bonds of a joint past, of race and language and with which his country shared common political and economic interests. He pointed to the urgency of a regional economic coordination declaring that America was the land of great deeds and invention and that this continent should be spared the war in order to be able to work for the peace and future of mankind.

CARDINAL THANKS DORIOT

French People's Party Leader on Leave in Paris

D.N.B.

PARIS, January 9.—The leader of the French people's party, Jaques Doriot, who is serving as lieutenant with the French legion of volunteers on the Eastern front and at present is on leave in Paris was received on Wednesday by the rector of the Catholic Institute, Cardinal Baudrillart with whom he had a conversation lasting for more than an hour.

After this conversation, Mr. Doriot stated that the Cardinal again expressed his admiration for the French legionaires who were contributing to save the Christian civilization from annihilation by Bolshevism.

Welles Due in Rio

Domei

BERLIN, January 8.—Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, who is on his way to attend the foreign ministers conference of foreign ministers of the Pan-American republics, will arrive in Rio de Janeiro tomorrow, it was learned here today from the Brazilian capital.

Legations Made Embassies

Domei

LISBON, January 6.—The United States has raised its legations in Bolivia, Paraguay and Ecuador to the rank of embassies, it was reported here today. Bolivia, Paraguay and Ecuador reciprocally have raised their legations in Washington to embassies, the report said.

ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH IS CALLED BIG BLUFF

German Industrial Circles See Move to Console Britain, Soviets, Chungking

QUESTION U.S. ABILITY

President Bases His Aims on Maximum Output Without Considering Raw Materials

Domei

BERLIN, January 8.—Proposed production figures quoted by President Roosevelt in his annual message to the United States Congress as the goal of American defense industries in 1942 and 1943, were considered in German industrial circles today as a typical American bluff and intended to console Great Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking that the United States can deliver the war aid promised them.

Explaining why the Chief Executive's goal is fantastic, the same quarters pointed out that President Roosevelt has based his aims on maximum United States industrial output without considering whether raw materials can be obtained or ships available to carry them.

His speech lacks conviction in light of the fact that the United States has lost during the first month of the Greater East Asia War access to rubber, tin and other raw materials vital to American industry, the same quarters said, pointing out that the United States, for example, has been importing 99 per cent of its rubber from British Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies, while British Malaya also has supplied 94 per cent of American tin imports. The Philippine Islands have supplied 26 per cent of the United States chromium requirements, German industrial quarters said.

Japanese warships in complete control of the western Pacific, have blocked the United States from obtaining vital raw materials from Asia, the same quarters pointed out.

Even if raw materials were available to the United States, said the German industrial quarters, America lacks ships to carry supplies and the problem of transportation can only be mastered when the United States' shipbuilding program is completed, which will not be an actual fact for many years.

WORKERS TO BE HONORED

Special Commendation Medals Decided for Those Worthy

Factory workers, miners and other laborers, will be honored officially for their meritorious service to the State through their respective occupations according to the Labor Commendation System to be instituted by the Government, of which concrete plan was made public by the Planning Board Thursday.

According to the plan, the commendation system is divided into two kinds of "Central" and "Local." Those workers who deserve official commendation will be awarded medals in the respective localities, while those who are to be given "Central" recognition are selected from among the recipients of "Local" commendations.

The "Central" commendation is further divided into two classes of ordinary and special. The special commendation is understood to be the highest honor to be given to labor, which equals Golden Kite Orders for servicemen in the Army and Navy.

War Donation ¥30,000,000

On January 8, one month after Japan's declaration of war on the United States and Great Britain, the monetary donations made to the Navy Ministry amounted to more than ¥30,000,000, of which ¥20,211,000 was donated as national defense fund, ¥9,397,000 as the war relief fund and ¥2,250,000 as a fund for promotion of war science and techniques.

U.S. HATES HELPING BRITISH IN PACIFIC; CONTROVERSY SEEN

American Naval Strategist Stirling Wants Fleet to Concentrate in Atlantic

CHURCHILL BAITS AMERICA

Offers Hart Allied E. Asia Navy Command to Secure Yankee Participation

The strategists in the United States are not seeing eye to eye with their prototypes in Great Britain as to whether the two countries should concentrate in the Pacific, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Nichi Nichi.

Rear-Admiral Yates Stirling, retired, one of the foremost naval commentators in America, according to the correspondent, insists that the navies of America and Britain should make it a point to gain the control of the Atlantic. His arguments are controverted by Ward Price of the London Daily Mail, a distinguished political writer. This British commentator holds that the attention of the American and British navies should be divided between the Pacific and Atlantic.

The Nichi Nichi correspondent sees in American concurrence in the British proposal for the appointment of Admiral T. C. Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, as Commander-in-Chief of the combined American and British naval forces in the southwestern Pacific evidence of the success which has attended the efforts of Prime Minister Winston Churchill to induce President Roosevelt to agree to a plan of concerted American and British action in checking the advance of the Japanese naval forces in the Pacific area.

Joint Singapore Stand

The correspondent is sure that America and Britain will make a joint effort to defend Singapore, the only remaining stronghold of Britain in East Asia.

His dispatch which was carried in the afternoon edition of the Nichi Nichi for Friday, is in substance as follows:

"Japan has risen up in arms against America and Britain. The Japanese move will hasten the collapse of the British Empire, which has been tottering on its foundations for some time.

"The remarkable victories which have been scored by Japanese armed forces in the war with America and Britain have posed a question on which the views of expert naval opinion in the two countries are sharply divided. That question is whether America and Britain should join in concentrating their naval activity in the Pacific.

"An idea of the extent of opposition in the United States to the proposed concentration of the combined naval activity of America and Britain in the Pacific will be gained from an article by Rear-Admiral Stirling, which has been made public in Washington with much show.

"A survey of that article will show what was in the background of the organization of a joint American and British army under the command of Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army.

Stirling Favors Atlantic

"The position taken by Rear-Admiral Stirling in the article in question is that as it is practically impossible for Britain and America to divide their attention equally between the Atlantic and Pacific it is up to them to concentrate in the Atlantic.

"The following passage occurred in the article which first was published by the London Daily Mail a short time ago:

"'The United States is not possessed of a navy strong enough to operate against Japan in the Pacific and at the same time aid Britain in its war with the Axis Powers in the Atlantic. As far as the present is concerned, one has but to admit that Japan is the ruler of the Pacific. In order to put up an effective naval resistance against Japan it would be necessary for the United States to transfer its Atlantic fleet to the Pacific. This is impossible under the circumstances. It is part of wisdom for America to concentrate

(Continued on Page 3)

Japanese Launch Big Drive Against P.I. Enemy Remnants

Certain units of the Imperial Forces, which launched a major offensive on the Bataan Peninsula, the last stronghold of the remnant American-Filipino army, have penetrated the enemy's first line of defense on January 6 and are continuing their fierce attack toward the heart of the peninsula, a Yomiuri correspondent reports from the firing-line.

The enemy strength is centering around 31 divisions which fled from Manila and other fronts in the Philippines. The Bataan Peninsula is strongly fortified and is said to be stocked with sufficient provisions to last the army for the next few years.

The whole region is a natural fortress, the eastern coast comprising mostly of marshy fields while the western coast consists of rows of precipices. To add to the difficulty, all bridges were blasted by the enemy in their hasty retreat with the result that the hardships to be encountered by the Japanese Forces are beyond description.

Taking advantage of these conditions, the enemy is offering stiff resistance and at the same time, are preparing to evacuate the peninsula. It is said that if the worst should come, they plan to flee in some 20 ships which are standing by at Balanga, Mariveles and other ports along the western coast.

However, the Imperial Naval units have completely blockaded the entire coast line and it is held that the impending annihilation of the enemy forces is inevitable.

AMERICA SAID RUSHING DEFENSES OF ALASKA

Planning to Complete Air Bases at Anchorage and Fairbanks

Domei

BERNE, January 8.—With the United States suffering reverses in the Pacific, Alaska's $200,000,000 defenses are frantically being rushed to completion by Uncle Sam, it was reported from Washington today.

United States defenses at its northern outpost include five large army and naval bases and a small fortress, the report revealed.

The naval bases, which are being established at Sitka, Kodiak and Dutch Harbor, will be defended by recently reinforced troops, the report said, adding that the United States army will have important air bases at Anchorage and Fairbanks, where attacks can be launched by planes in all directions.

At present, it is learned, United States aircraft to be based at these two airfields continuously are arriving by air and sea.

The United States' Alaskan forces will be under the command of General Simon B. Buckner, well-known expert on military tactics in the Polar regions, while the fleet commander will be Captain Parker, of the 13th United States naval district, the report said.

PEASANTS SHOW LOYALTY

2,000 Men in Belgrade to Support Serbian Government

Transocean

BELGRADE, December 30.—Two thousand men belonging to the so-called "Peasants' Defense Corps" from a Danube district east of Belgrade yesterday reported themselves to the Serbian Premier, General Midan Neditch.

These men consist of young peasants organized in villages in order to support the Serbian Government's endeavors to maintain peace and order.

It seems that the intention of the Serbian Government is to allow similar groups of organized peasants to come to Belgrade from all parts of the country in order to demonstrate that they stand firmly behind General Neditch's Government.

BRITAIN WILL MEET AUSTRALIANS' REQUEST

Will Consult That Country Hereafter on All Allied Projects

Domei

BERLIN, January 8.—Having had no part in the appointment of General Sir Archibald Wavell as supreme commander of the Allied military forces in the South Pacific, the Australian Government today, informed the British authorities through Sir Earl C. G. Page, special Australian envoy to Great Britain, that hereafter the Commonwealth Government would like to be informed on all important Allied military projects, it is learned here from Canberra.

The British Government with full knowledge of Australia's increasing strategic value in the Greater East Asia War, notified Sir Page, that it will accept Australia's request, the Canberra report said.

The same dispatch revealed that Sir Page had asked his Home Government to elevate the status of Stanley Bruce, Australian High Commissioner to London, to enable the latter to participate in the British War Cabinet, but the proposal was rejected by the Commonwealth Government.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 8.—The armies under the Command of General Sir Archibald Wavell, supreme commander of the Allied forces in the South Pacific, include troops in Malaya, the Philippines, the Netherlands East Indies and Burma, but not the forces of Australia and India, Clement Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, told the British House of Commons today, according to a report received here from London.

He further revealed that Burmese troops have been withdrawn from the British Indian command to bolster General Wavell's forces.

Kill All Circus Animals

Because of the news of its allies' successive defeats in every theater of the War of Greater East Asia the Commonwealth of Australia seems to be in consternation. So utter is the confusion, that in Sydney, an order was issued recently by the authorities concerned, fearing Japanese air raids, to kill all circus animals, which might escape to threaten the lives of citizens, says a special Shanghai dispatch to a vernacular.

Ribbentrop Gets Wild Ovation in Budapest, Symbolizing Staunch Amity With Hungary

D.N.B.

BUDAPEST, January 9.—Reich Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop arrived here with his suite Thursday morning after a two-day visit of the Hungarian Regent, Nicholas von Horthy, to his country seat. He was welcomed at the station most heartily and in accordance with the German-Hungarian friendship and comradeship in arms.

After the special train of ten coaches by which the Reich Foreign Minister was traveling had come to a standstill on the richly decorated station, the Minister was most cordially welcomed by the Hungarian Government, the diplomatic corps and many specially invited guests.

The Reich Foreign Minister was wearing the uniform of the head of the Foreign Office. He was greeted by Prime Minister von Bardossy upon leaving his coach and was conducted by him to the high officials and other guests waiting for him on the platform.

On the station square which had been gaily decorated with the German and Italian flags a detachment of officers, a guard of honor of the army, a company of front fighters as well as many other organizations including the German colony, the Hitler Youth and delegations of the League of German Nationals had lined up.

On his way to Hotel Dunapalota the crowds, lining both sides of the streets despite the sleet and snow and heavy wind, cheered the Reich Foreign Minister enthusiastically. In front of the hotel loud cheers were heard and cries of "Hitler, Horthy, Ribbentrop" were shouted. Together with the Prime Minister, the Reich Foreign Minister stepped on the balcony and thanked the crowd with raised arm. Later he proceeded to the Burg where he was received by the Regent, Admiral von Horthy.

'Human Torpedoes' Used by Italians Score Big Successes

Domei

ROME, January 8.—Using "human torpedoes," as in recent assaults against Crete and Malta, the Italian Navy has scored sensational successes against enemy vessels in the heavily-protected harbor of Alexandria in Egypt it was announced today. One battleship of the 30,600-ton Valiant type has been put out of action, the announcement said, while another warship has been damaged by the daring Italian raiders. The announcement also confirmed the sinking of the 5,450-ton British cruiser Phoebe which was torpedoed by Italian planes off Tobruk on December 2.

Powerful Enemy Mechanized Units Annihilated—Japanese Vanguard Passes Through Tanjong Malim in Southward Push

U.S. SEAPLANE TENDER SUNK OFF JOHNSTON

The Imperial Headquarters at 4:30 p.m. Friday issued the following announcement concerning military operations in Malaya and Burma:

"Japanese Army units operating on the west coast of Malaya on January 7 encircled and attacked powerful mechanized enemy units entrenched in strong positions in a northern district of Trolak (90 kilometers north of Kuala Lumpur) and inflicted an annihilating blow. The Japanese troops then continued their pursuit and on the evening of December 8 the Japanese vanguard passed through Tanjong Malim. In the fighting near Trolak, the Japanese troops gained the following war results:

"1. Booty gained by the Imperial Forces included 13 heavy guns (12-centimeter howitzers), 20 anti-tank guns, 15 trench mortars, 20 motorized guns, 50 light armored cars, 30 motorcycles and 500 motor cars.

"2. About 200 enemy soldiers were made prisoner and about 300 bodies were left by the enemy forces.

"3. Our Army suffered only 17 killed and 60 wounded.

"The Japanese Air Force operating in the Burma region on January 8 carried out a surprise attack on Moulmein port, and caused heavy damage to one large-type and four medium-sized ships. The Japanese planes also bombed harbor facilities."

U.S. SEAPLANE TENDER IS SUNK

The Imperial Headquarters at 6 p.m. Friday announced that a submarine of the Imperial Navy attacked and sank the United States seaplane tender Langley at a point southwest of Johnston Island on January 8.

The communique further stated that the Japanese freighter Dai-ichi Unkai Maru was torpedoed and damaged by an enemy submarine off Izu Peninsula on January 7, but all members of the crew aboard the ship are safe.

(Note:—The Dai-ichi Unkai Maru is a 2,325-ton freighter belonging to the Nakamura Steamship Company. It was built in February, 1918.)

BRITISH FORCES EVACUATE SOUTH PERAK

Domei

LISBON, January 8.—The British position is growing steadily worse along the western coast of the Malay Peninsula and British forces, suffering heavy losses, have evacuated their defensive positions south of Perak, military authorities in Singapore admitted today, it was learned here from Singapore.

London reports received here today revealed that Japanese air units yesterday afternoon again launched aerial assaults against Burma, attacking military objectives in the Moulmein district.

KEY SELANGOR POINT IS OCCUPIED

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN MALAYA, January 9.—Japanese mechanized units at 5:30 p.m. yesterday occupied a certain strategic point said to be the most important place in Selangor State, after repulsing enemy forces. The enemy forces in this direction are now retreating toward an unnamed place in great confusion.

FIVE CHUNGKING BOMBERS ARE DOWNED

Domei

NANKING, January 9.—The press section of the Japanese Expeditionary Force to China at 3 p.m. today made the following announcement:

"The Japanese Air Force yesterday afternoon staged an air duel with nine Chungking bombers south of Changsha and shot down five of them. Japanese planes suffered no damage and safely returned to their base."

CHUNGKING RAIDED HEAVILY BY JAPANESE

A devastating air raid was carried out on January 8 by the Japanese air units on Chungking, causing a terrible confusion among the residents of the city, according to a special dispatch

(Continued on Page 3)

GENERAL NARA URGES NATION'S FIRM STAND

Should Face Future With Soldier's Resolve and Determination

"Although the news of the Imperial Japanese armed forces' successive victories have been brought to the attention of the nation since the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia, yet one hundred million people of Japan must face the present situation in a more earnest way," was the warning given to the Empire's subjects by General Baron Takeji Nara in an interview held on Thursday, commemorating the first Imperial Rescript Observance Day, with an Asahi reporter at his residence at Yodobashi-ku.

"Brilliant war achievements it is needless to say," he stated "are due to the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor. We must also express our deep thanks to the Imperial Army for its valor and bravery with which it is fighting and to demonstrate to the world the prestige of the Army as well as its excellent strategy and Samurai spirit. At the same time, due gratitude should be given to tne behind-the-gun front of Japan for its wholehearted support."

"I have no word to express my admiration for the bravery of the Japanese forces carrying out landing operations in the unknown tropical lands of Malaya, the Philippines and Borneo as if they were the homeland of the Imperial Army.

"No one can tell how the war situation will develop in the future. Following suit of the Chungking regime, useless resistance may be continued by the enemies, who think their territories in East Asia as no more than mere bases for operations.

"At this time, I strongly command the whole nation to face the future situation with a soldier's resolve and determination."

On the same day, Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, reviewing the brilliant war achievements scored by the Imperial Navy forces in Hawaii and other parts of the Pacific as well as in the sea Battle off the Malay Coast, urged the nation to renew their determination to deal another fatal blow to the enemies, who are striving to recover with the aid of rich natural resources at their disposal.

EDEN NOT ABLE TO GIVE REPLY REGARDING LOSS

British Foreign Minister Evasive On East Asia and Pacific Defeats

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, January 9.—The British Foreign Minister Major R. Anthony Eden had a difficult time in answering all the criticisms on the British defeats suffered in East Asia and in the Pacific.

Apropos of the accusation that the British Government neglected the defense of Malaya, the Foreign Minister declared that the War Cabinet whenever it agreed upon sending reinforcements to East Asia or to Australia, always considered Malaya's requirements.

He declared that the British forces in Singapore had repeatedly been reinforced since 1939 so that any charge of neglect was ill-founded. Therefore, he stated that in case these measures now proved wrong they, nevertheless, had been subject to careful consideration beforehand.

The charge that the ammunition sent to Russia had better be sent to Singapore was replied to by the Foreign Minister, who said the supplies forwarded to the Soviet Union had played an important part in the military efforts of that country and, moreover, added that the British Government was assuming full responsibility for this measure.

In conclusion, Major Eden warned against over-optimistic judgment of the situation on the Eastern front since he declared the German Army was still very strong and future setbacks had to be reckoned with.

Children Quit Sydney

Transocean

BANGKOK, December 28.—Children and aged people are aready being evacuated from Sydney and other cities in New South Wales, Australia, according to reports received here today from Sydney. The Australian government is trying to reserve accommodations in the rural districts for 100,000 children from Sydney and other cities, it was reported.

Turko-Greek Line Restored

Transocean

ANKARA, December 30.—Direct railway communications between Turkey and Greece have been resumed now that the bridge across the Arda which was blown up during the Greek campaign, has been restored. It is hoped in Turkey that the goods which have been lying in Piraeus and Salonica for account of Turkish companies, will now be dispatched to Turkey without delay.

Historic Documents Presented

Transocean

NANKING, December 30.—The Manchoukuo Ambassador, Lu Yung-chuan, has presented to Madame Wang Ching-wei a special collection of documentary material on the history of the Ching Dynasty in the name of the Manchoukuo Government. The collection was published by the Japan-Manchu Cultural Society.

Typhus Epidemic in Anatolia

Transocean

ANKARA, December 29.—A typhus epidemic was broken out in several districts in Anatolia, it was learned here today. The authorities have taken all measures to prevent the spreading of the epidemic, it was stated.

Italian Ambassador Entertains

A luncheon party was held at the official residence of the Italian Ambassador at Mita under the auspices of Ambassador Mario Indelli on Friday. Premier General Tojo, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the General Staff as well as members of the Italian Embassy staff, including Ambassador Indelli attended the party. The Italian Ambassador's luncheon was given in return for the celebration meeting held by the Foreign Office last December on the occasion of concluding the new Tripartite Pact.

NAZIS ROUT SOVIETS IN EAST WAR FRONT

Luftwaffe Attacks Crimean Harbor—Also Raids Scotland, Sinking One Ship

Domei

BERLIN, January 8.—German forces yesterday inflicted heavy losses on Soviet troops which carried out repeated attacks against German positions on the northern and central sectors of the eastern front, the High Command announced today.

German aircraft formations yesterday launched successful attacks on harbor facilities and ships at Feodosia in Crimea, and effectively bombed Soviet troops and rear communication lines in other sectors of the eastern front.

German bomber planes were said to have sunk yesterday one merchant ship of 6,000 tons, off the east coast of Scotland, and to have severely damaged another vessel of 3,000 tons.

In North Africa, British artillery yesterday shelled Axis positions near Sollum, the communique said. In other sectors of the North African front, little fighting activity took place, it was said.

Axis aircraft yesterday continued effective raids against British airdromes on the island of Malta, the communique said.

British aircraft were admitted to have raided yesterday western Germany and the northern coastal districts, dropping bombs indiscriminately, but causing no damage.

MORE GAINS FROM EGYPT ASKED BY BRITISH ENVOY

Foodstuff Transportation From Australia Difficult Since Start of New War

Transocean

ANKARA, December 29.—The British military authorities in Cairo requested the Egyptian Government through the British Ambassador to Egypt, to place additional quantities of governmental grain at the disposal of the British armies in Libya and Egypt.

These demands were made in view of the fact that since the outbreak of the conflict in the Pacific, foodstuff transportation from Australia could not be carried through in sufficient quantities.

So far the Egyptian Government has not complied with this request.

In this connection, competent quarters stressed that the food situation for the civilian population was already very critical as the result of large British purchases in the open market last autumn.

Present From Churchill

Winston Churchill, the Premier of Great Britain, was generous enough to give to the Japanese armed forces as a Christmas present, 15,000 cans of gasoline, says a correspondent of a local paper from a base in Malaya, adding that the defeated British troops in Perak Province fled without disposing of the gasoline hidden in forests, as they had no time because of the rapid march of the Japanese forces.

Juvenile Convicts Donate

Even juvenile convicts now serving their terms in the Juvenile Penitentiary in Odawara were revealed to be loyal subjects of Japan when they donated recently to the military authorities through the chief of the institute a sum of money, which represents wages for their labor, as defense funds.

Ask Blacklists' Abolition

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, December 28.—The Federation for the Protection of Argentine Retail Trade has submitted a memorandum to the Foreign Office, requesting the Argentine delegation to the forthcoming Pan American Conference at Rio de Janeiro to object to President Roosevelt's blacklists.

Germans Maintain 31 Mobile Churches For Religious Services

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 9.—Germany is the only country in Europe that maintains motorized churches for divine services in distant places all over Germany. Altars and all the other necessary installations to be used for holding a service are mounted on motor cars. The number of such mobile Catholic churches totals 31. Also during wartime sufficient fuel is being furnished in order to keep them in constant operation.

DENMARK REBUKES ENVOY KAUFFMANN

Representative in Washington Disowned for Perpetrating Acts With No Power

D.N.B.

COPENHAGEN, January 9.—An official communique strongly protesting against the attitude of the former Danish Minister in Washington. Henrik Kauffmann, was published by the Danish Government. The communique recalls that Kauffmann was relieved of his duties in April 1941 for having misused the name of the King of Denmark by signing without authorization an agreement with the U.S. Government concerning the establishment of American bases on Greenland.

The communique states that in the meantime Kauffmann had been active in many ways with the object of sowing dissension among the Danes and creating difficulties for the legitimate Danish Government. Recently, Kauffmann, complying with the wishes of the American Government, issued a declaration as follows:

"Since the Danish Government ot occupied Denmark had no possibility of acting independently, being under duress and unable to sign the proclamation issued at Washington on January 1, 1942, I, Henrik Kauffmann, in my capacity as Danish Minister to the United States wish to state that the Danish nation although under momentary pressure, believes now more than ever in the principles and aims set forth in the Atlantic Charter of August 14, 1941."

The official communique emphasizes that the Danish Government considered this declaration as a further proof of Kauffmann's irresponsible actions. The Danish Government emphatically denied his assertion that he had remained at his post on April 9, 1941, only under coercion. The communique points out that Kauffmann is merely making use of fictitious conceptions if he uses the term "coerced Denmark" instead of "free Denmark," since the occupation of Denmark by German troops, entailed certain restriction concerning freedom of actions, but this did in no way affect the fundamental notion of the Danish State.

ABCD Nations Greet Balagus Tribe Ruler With Bow and Arrow

Transocean

BANGKOK, December 30.—The ABCD nations today greeted a new ally in their ranks, according to advice received from Manila. This new ally is none other than General Tomas, ruler of the diminutive but war-like Balagus tribe, which hides out in the western mountains of Central Luzon. Tomas, with a sling and poisoned arrows slung over his shoulder, an ancient cartridge-belt around his waist, and a gleaming bolo in his hand approached the American military officers and announced: "King Alfonso of the Balagus has decided to declare war on Japan."

SOCIETY IS PLANNED TO URGE MARRIAGES

Decided by Welfare Ministry to Improve Quality of Nation, Increase Population

For the purpose of encouraging marriage and thus increasing the population of Japan, the Welfare Ministry has decided upon the plan of establishing "Marriage Encouragement Society." The inaugural meeting of the Society is due to be held at the Imperial Hotel next Saturday, according to the Miyako.

In consideration of the urgent necessity of improving the quality of the nation and also increasing the population of this country which is bound to become the leader of East Asia, the Welfare Ministry decided on establishing the above-mentioned organization last Wednesday and is expecting to hold its first general meeting at the Imperial Hotel, 10:30 a.m. with the attendance of Welfare Minister Dr. Chikahiko Koizumi, Vice-Minister Gunji Takei and the representatives of some organizations concerned.

The Society is planning to start a national movement for lowering the average marriage ages of 28 and 25, man and woman respectively, to 25 and 21 and asking each couple to have at least 5 children in order to increase the population of this country to 100,000,000 within the coming 10 years.

The same organization will function with Vice-Minister Mr. Takei as the president, the head of the Population Bureau Mr. Nakamura as the manager and 100 representatives of official and civil organizations supporting its movement.

Other marriage facilitation organizations already in operation, such as the Welfare Bureau of Tokyo Municipality, Patriotic Women's Society and Nation-quested to join and support the moveal-Defense Women's Society are rement, the report adds.

TO CONSTRUCT MORE SHIPS BY SPECIAL IRON SUPPLY

Metal Collection to Begin and More Gas Planned for Its Transportation

A concrete plan for increasing shipping bottoms with specially increased iron production in order to meet the urgent need of increasing productivity of the Empire for the execution of the Greater East Asia War was decided upon by the Government at Friday's Cabinet Council. The plan calls for the collection of scrap iron for increasing the supply to build more ships.

The recovery of scrap iron will be specially facilitated so that the iron and steel output can be increased.

In carrying out this plan, the Government is prepared to issue an enterprise adjustment law, a material control law and other laws. The Government will also consider the special increased supply of gasoline and heavy oil required for the transportation of scrap iron recovered under the present plan, and also try to detail more ships for the purpose.

For producing more steel with scrap iron, more ships will be detailed for carrying necessary coal and other products. And to hurry the construction of ships, labor which is required will be supplied and every possible facility for producing steel will be mobilized.

BRITAIN'S POSITION IS HIT BY LABORITE

Richard Stokes Expresses Opposition to Washington As Allied Headquarters

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 8—Speaking in the British House of Commons today, Richard Stokes, Laborite, expressed severe opposition to Washington as the headquarters for allied war effort, it was reported here today.

Asking whether Britain is destined to be a mere outpost of the United States, Mr. Stokes declared that he has an uneasy feeling that "England would some day be relegated to playing the role of Heligoland for the United States off the European coast."

Speaking in the same vein, Edgar Louis Granville, Liberal National, expressed belief that England has the choice of being the western outpost of a totalitarian Europe or the eastern outpost of a civilization dominated by the United States.

Lords Also Dissatisfied

Criticism of the recent action of the Government also was voiced in the House of Lords, especially insufficient military preparations by Britain in Asia.

Lord Addison asked how Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, former commander-in-chief of the British forces in East Asia, could have made such optimistic statements before the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War regarding British war preparations. Sir Robert, although an officer of the air arm, has failed to prepare defenses for airdromes on Malaya, he said.

Lord Samuel pointed out in the House of Lords that a particularly tense atmosphere exists at the present time between Britain and Australia and India.

Commenting on President Roosevelt's message to the United States Congress intimating that American forces will be stationed in the British Isles, the Yorkshire Post, British conservative journal, has dampened all optimism by declaring that such United States forces must first of all be transported across the Atlantic.

The Yorkshire Post today demanded to know how the United States could dispatch lange forces to Britain when Germany is concentrating all its efforts to intercept American shipments to Britain.

Germany is assuring itself of an invincible defensive position in the west and in the east, the paper said.

British Military Mum

British military circles are strangely displaying little interest in President Roosevelt's speech yesterday hinting possible continental landings by the United States expeditionary forces, according to reports received here today from the London office of the Aftonbladet.

British newspapers attached significance to the President's omission of problems in the Pacific.

The London Times editorially emphasized the United States has been driven to her historic decision by Japan's surprise attack on Pearl Harbor.

Japan Gains Advantage

Domei

LISBON, January 8.—Marked advantages have been gained by Japan because of its strategic position, while Great Britain has not been able to realize its hopes of sending sufficient men and supplies to East Asia, Major Clement Atlee, Lord Privy Seal, admitted in an address before the House of Commons, according to a Reuters report received here today from London.

However, even if our potential output were developed to its utmost, we would not be able to dispatch sufficient military supplies and troops to effectively resist Japan, Major Atlee declared.

Although it has been necessary to dispatch military supplies nad troops to East Asia, defense supplies must be left for the defense of the British Isles and for use in the Near East, while Soviet Russia must be supplied with airplane and tanks, he said.

Therefore, there has arisen a wide disparity in the distribution of supplies, between our hopes on the one side and the real situation on the other, Major Atlee admitted.

Surveying the course of the war in East Asia, Major Atlee declared that Hongkong was attacked on December 8th by superior forces and, although out troops resisted gallantly, after rejecting two offers to surrender, Hongkong fell to the Japanese on December 25.

On the Malay front, 15 airfields already have been lost to the enemy because the very regions where they were located were taken over by the Japanese forces.

P.I. Veteran Who Fought Yankees in 1898 Greets Entry of Japanese Into Manila

He vowed that he would never return to his native Philippines not while the islands were still under American control.

The veteran trooper that he was, he had mapped out his plans and he would stick to them. But absence, 25 years of exile, had made his heart grow fonder.

His aging heart ached for the sight of the endearing islands. When he learned of the Japanese landings he was determined to return home to spread the truth of Japan's aims in East Asia to his fellow countrymen. He left Yokohama immediately.

On that historical day when the victorious and conquering Japanese forces entered Manila, the old soldier was there to greet the triumphal entry.

Amid the thunderous cheers of Banzai while tears flowed down his hoary cheeks unashamedly, the veteran, General Artemio Richarte, compatriot of General Emilio Aguinaldo, watched the flag of the Rising Sun reach out to the sky. And as he stood at attention, erect, with still the appearance of a soldier, despite his 76 years of age, visions of the Stars Spangled Banner, symbol of taint, being supplanted by the symbol of purity loomed before him. How he had waited for this day.

Soon after the formal entry of the Japanese Forces into Manila, General Richarte was enabled to make a dramatic meeting with his old comrade General Aguinaldo. To the two of them words were not necessary to bespeak that their efforts to free their Philippines were not in vain.

General Artemio Richarte was born in Luzon. With General Aguinaldo he led the Philippine army in 1898 against the invading Americans. The defenders crushed everything the invaders put before them for three long years.

But stacked up against superior numbers the Philippine army slowly crumbled and the leaders were put in prison. General Richarte was jailed for six years. During the imprisonment the Americans did their best to buy him off.

The true born loyalist he was, no filthy American dollar could break him down. While the flame of independence was still alive in him, he would remain a Filipino, true to the core. And some day, he vowed, he would snap the chains of bondage, a miserable state of affairs the American ways had brought with them.

Then began his 25 years of exile. The General chose Japan and for 25 years he lived in Yokohama. Twenty-five years is a long time, but to General Richarte, it was a charm for he found many things he had in common with his Japanese neighbors.

The understanding of the Japanese engendered by a civilization thousands of years old made life happy for the exile. And when the day arrived when it became necessary for him to break his vow of exile, it was remarked of him that he did not have courage to part with his neighbors.

General Richarte is now engaged in leading his fellow countrymen toward an understanding of the true and benign meaning of the Japanese Empire to carve out a cooperative sphere for the betterment of the races of East Asia.

FRENCH EXPAND OUTPUT OF DOMESTIC TOBACCO

Growing Difficulties of Importing Necessary Amount Cause of Increase

Transocean

VICHY, December 28.—Growing difficulties of importing the necessary amount of tobacco have led to an increase in domestic tobacco production in France.

In order to cope with the still increasing domestic requirements, new tobacco plantations have been established in Department Loire south of the Loire River.

France's domestic production of tobacco up to now has amounted to 25,000 tons annually. Until the end of next year, this production will be increased by 60 per cent or 400,000 tons annually.

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7 GOVERNORS RETIRE INCLUDING KAWANISHI

Saitama, Tochigi, Shizuoka, Nagano, Fukui and Tottori Chiefs Quit Voluntarily

Governor Jitsuzo Kawanishi of Tokyo and six other prefectural governors retired at their own request Friday.

The step followed by a few hours the regular Cabinet council at which a comprehensive plan for strengthening the structure of domestic administration was approved.

The other prefectural chiefs who like Governor Kawanishi have stepped out to facilitate the execution of the program of strengthening the domestic administrative machinery fixed by the Government following the declaration of war on America and Britain are Shozo Miyano, of Saitama, Saburo Yamagata, of Tochigi, Hachiya Kohama, of Shizuoka, Noboru Suzuki, of Nagano, Shun Kubota, of Fukui, and Saburo Hatta, of Tottori.

The successors of these outgoing governors will be appointed in a sweeping re-shuffle of local officials which is scheduled to be announced next week.

The new governor of Tokyo will be Governor Mitsumaro Matsumura of Kanagawa Prefecture.

Other Governors Named

The other new governors will be Governor Jotaro Kondo of Shiga for Kanagawa Prefecture, Governor Momoji Nagayasu of Kagawa for Nagano, Director Yasuemon Sakurai of the occupation bureau of the Military Protection Board for Tochigi, Director Nagatoshi Fujioka of the Air Defense Bureau of the Home Ministry for Shizuoka, Director Yoshikage Namikawa of the Economic Department of the Kyoto Prefectural Government for Shiga, Toshio Otsu, former president of the Kwantung Bureau, for Saitama, Director Toshio Yamada of the Economic Bureau of the Aichi Prefectural Government for Aomori, Shigeo Miyoshi, secretary of the Home Ministry, for Fukui, Director Yoneyuki Doi of the General Affairs Bureau of the Osaka Prefectural Government for Tottori, Director Yoshitsugu Kosuge of the General Affairs Bureau of the Tokyo Prefectural Government for Kagawa, and Goro Koizumi, former chief of police of Hyogo Prefecture, for Shimane.

The other changes will include the appointment of Governor Seiichi Ueda of Aomori as Director of the Air Defense Bureau of the Home Ministry and Governor Yasuo Otsubo of Shimane Prefecture as Director of the occupation bureau of the Military Protection Board.

Prefectural Changes Made

Another outstanding feature of the reform plan outlined by the Cabinet on Friday is an alteration of the regulations governing prefectural governments to permit the elevation in status of the directors of the general affairs bureaus of the governments of the seven principal prefectures, Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kanagawa, Aichi, Hyogo, and Fukuoka, and the director of the police bureau of the Osaka Prefectural Government. The holders of all these offices will be promoted to chokunin rank of which all prefectural governors are, excepting the governors of Tokyo, Kyoto, and Osaka who are treated as chokunin officials.

The elevation of these general affairs bureau directors means that they will be qualified to act for the governors of their respective prefectures.

Governor Ueda of Aomori Prefecture, who is slated for Director of the Air Defense Bureau of the Home Ministry, 45 years old, hails from the city of Kanazawa. He was appointed to his present post two years ago. Previously he was in charge of the Economic Bureau of the Osaka Prefectural Government.

To Work With Police

Governor Ueda told the press on Friday that in his new office he would collaborate closely with the Metropolitan Police Board and the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry. He voiced the opinion that it is with the cooperation of the military that the Home Ministry can hope to solve the problem of defending the capital from air raids. He hoped that he would get on well with Director Jiro Imamatsu of the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry with whom he has been on close terms for many years.

To Help Women's Societies

Mr. Kawanishi, outgoing Governor of Tokyo, is expected to join as director of the Dai-Nippon Women's Association which has been established on the merge of the Women's National Defense Society and the Women's Patriotic Society.

Mr. Suzuki, outgoing Governor of Nagano, is said to have agreed to serve as Mayor of Kure, Hiroshima Prefecture.

Friends of Mr. Kohama, outgoing Governor of Shizuoka, said that he would join the foodstuff organization which would be established under the foodstuff management law to be enacted during the current Diet session.

SMALL CRAFT FORBIDDEN

Black Sea Sailing Limited by Turkish Government

Transocean

ANKARA, December 28.—All sailing vessels equipped with auxiliary motors of under 300 gross registered tons will not be allowed by the Turkish Government to sail in the Black Sea beginning today, it was announced here this morning.

This measure, it was pointed out, was due to weather conditions and heavy gales in the Black Sea which would make voyages of such small craft exceedingly hazardous.

Japan's Hard-Working Foreign Minister

TOGO and Shigemitsu are the only two ripe persimmons left on the Foreign Office tree at Kasumigaseki, wrote a well-known commentator recently in describing Japan's two senior diplomats. While all others have dropped from the tree before ripening or have already been plucked off, these two alone remain as worthy specimens of the delicious fruit of Japan's diplomatic orchard. Tough, dynamic Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo may not appreciate being called a ripe persimmon, but there is no doubt that he and Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu do represent the cream of the crop produced behind the old iron gate of the Foreign Office compound at Kasumigaseki.

Aside from being the ablest and most mature of the members of the foreign service, Foreign Minister Togo's outstanding characteristic is his terrific driving power and compelling personality. The fact that he is one of the most hard-working men ever to have filled the portfolio of foreign minister is amply reflected in the intense whirl of activity which has been going on in the Foreign Office during the past few months.

Spotted by Observers

Although Foreign Minister Togo did not become known to the general public until comparatively recently, astute observers long ago spotted in him a person of a caliber to fill the post which he has now come to occupy. The first public mention of Ambassador Togo as a prospective foreign minister occurred in 1937 when General Senjuro Hayashi was attempting to form his short-lived cabinet. At that time, when two or three of the newspapers published their guesses to the prospective personnel of the new cabinet, his name was mentioned as a dark horse candidate for the post of foreign minister along with those of Mamoru Shigemitsu and Naotake Sato. The mention of the latter two caused no surprise, but mention of Mr. Togo created something of a sensation as he was at the time a mere director of a bureau in the Foreign Office. Few men have had their names mentioned in connection with a cabinet post while still a bureau director, and while even for Togo the talk proved to be premature, at least the attendant publicity established him in the public eye and facilitated his eventual rise to the coveted top position.

Shigenori Togo entered the foreign service in 1911 along with former Vice-Minister Amau, former Ambassador to China Kawagoe, and former Ambassador to Brazil Kuwashima. His career was quite different, however, from those of the regular diplomats who rose through the successive ranks of the service in regular order. In the first place, he was graduated from the literary course of the Tokyo Imperial University in 1908 instead of from the law course like most prospective diplomats. Then he became a school teacher and pursued that career for several years before deciding to change into a diplomat. When he finally entered the Foreign Office he was considerably older than his colleagues who entered at the same time. For instance, he is five years older, than ex-Vice Minister Eiji Amau, which means that Foreign Minister Togo is already 60 now.

His first tour of duty in the foreign service was as elevé consul in which rank he served in both Asia and Europe. Then after becoming third secretary of the Legation in Switzerland and second secretary of the Embassy in Germany, he was ordered home to become a councilor in the European-American Bureau of the Foreign Office. After rising to the post of chief of the First Section of this bureau, he was next sent to the United States in 1925 as first secretary of the Embassy at Washington. In 1929 he was transferred to Germany to serve as Embassy counselor. During his term of office there he also played an important role assisting the Japanese delegates to the disarmament conference then going on at Geneva.

Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo

Recognized in 1933

Shigenori Togo's emergence into the really influential upper level of the official structure of the Foreign Office occurred when he was called home in 1933 to assume the post of director of the European-American Bureau. When this bureau was later split up into the two separate American Bureau and the European-West Asiatic Bureau, he became the first director of the latter.

In the autumn of 1937 he was unexpectedly appointed Ambassador to Germany. Promotion to the rank of an ambassador without having served as a minister meant a jump of two grades which attracted the envious attention of his colleagues. In 1939 he was transferred to the ambassadorial post in Moscow where he remained until he was relieved by General Tatekawa at the end of 1940. When Admiral Toyoda became Foreign Minister last year, Ambassador Togo was asked to become an adviser to the Foreign Office. Finally when the present Tojo Cabinet was formed, he assumed his present post as Foreign Minister.

A perusal of Foreign Minister Togo's career shows that there was nothing unusual about it until the time he became an embassy counselor. Since then, however, and particularly after his appointment as director of the European-American Bureau, his rise has been exceptionally rapid. As with so many men who hail from the old Satsuma country, there is nothing showy about him. He is plain and unaffected, which may have had something to do with the fact that he was not given general recognition until comparatively late in his career. But in the end, his intrinsic abilities brought him with a sudden spurt to the very top. In addition to the strong tenacity of purpose which is so common among the natives of Kagoshima Province, he is unusually careful and meticulous in nature. But unlike many careful men, Togo is also a quick thinker and always mentally alert. These qualities finally made him the most valued man in the service.

It was when he was serving as chief of the First Section of the European-American Bureau that he first came under the special notice of former Foreign Minister Koki Hirota who was then the director of this bureau. At the time Mr. Hirota was straining every nerve in his effort to conclude a basic agreement with the Soviet Union. In this work he was greatly aided by Mr. Togo. Greatly impressed with Mr. Togo's prudence and discriminating mind, Mr. Hirota then began to discern in him a future foreign minister.

Hirota Impressed Again

Mr. Hirota had another opportunity to be impressed with Mr. Togo's abilities at the time of the negotiations with Russia for the purchase of the then Russian-owned Chinese Eastern Railway, later known as the North Manchuria Railway. As director of the European-West Asiatic Bureau, Mr. Togo played a most important role as a behind-the-scene worker. His tenacity and perseverence in conducting these long drawn-out negotiations have now become legend. Mr. Hirota seems to have made up his mind at this time to reward Mr. Togo by appointing him Ambassador to Russia at the first available opportunity. The opportunity was rather late in coming, but it did come nevertheless.

More recent is Ambassador Togo's fame in connection with his services as envoy to Germany and to Russia. Although his tenure of office at Berlin was short, he did much in lubricating the machine of relationship between Germany and Japan and in drawing closer the ties of friendship between the two countries. In his capacity as Ambassador to Russia, his most notable service was in connection with the Nomonhan Affair. What looked like an almost hopless situation was finally brought to an amicable settlement through the hard work of this persevering diplomat.

At last as the result of all these achievements, Mr. Togo has attained a secure position as the ranking figure among the top-flight officials of the Kasumigaseki. Few are considered to be on a par with him; in fact Mamoru Shigemitsu, until recently Ambassador to Great Britain and recently appointed Ambassador to China, is regarded as the only person deserving of being put in the same class as Foreign Minister Togo.

What is the real secret of his success? It cannot be a matter of advantageous connections. The relations between Mr. Hirota and Mr. Togo have been intimate, to be sure, but the latter certainly does not owe his position to the special favor of anyone. The explanation is to be found in Togo's own character. He has climbed steadily with increasing momentum to his present eminent position simply by devoting to his duties an amazing amount of plain hard work. There is nothing miraculous in the position of Shigenori Togo; he simply has attained what he deserves.

2 AIRMEN DESCRIBE MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

Come Back Alive After Forced Landing and Setting Fire To Plane

More exploits of Japanese airmen braving enemy fire and fighting against heavy odds in spite of their plane having practically shot away was revealed by two intrepid fliers of the Japanese Imperial Air Force, who miraculously came back alive after setting fire to their plane to prevent it from falling into the enemy's hands.

This occurred on December 22 during the bombing of Baguio, one of the leading strategic point in northern Luzon Island in the Philippines, and also a noted summer resort housing President Manuel Quezon's residence.

Sub-Lieutenant Sumio Endo and Shoichi Sakamoto, the two Army fliers, in describing their experience to a Domei correspondent on Thursday at a certain air base in the Philippines said they were ordered to bomb Baguio on December 22.

Left Sto Tomas

"We left our air base at Sto Tomas at 1 p.m. The day was fair with the previous night's rain just about to clear up. However, there was a fairly strong northwestern wind blowing at that time and our visibility was affected by the clouds hovering below us. At any rate, we flew over the clouds at a pretty high altitude.

"About 1,000 meters above sea level, we located the enemy position at Baguio and immediately started to shower bombs, which found their marks for practically all important military objects including the garrison's headquarters and barracks soon went up in flames. In retaliation, the enemy began to fire their anti-aircraft guns but miraculously none hit us.

"Finishing our mission, we headed back for our base. But while we were half way to the base, we saw crowds of retreating enemy troops running helter and skelter in the southern direction accompanied by several tanks and armored cars."

Describes Bombing

Here, Sub-Lieutenant Endo speaking of the scene witnessed by him said.

"My partner, Sergeant Sakamoto and I determined to get those enemies so we turned our course. Of course, we realized the odds were against us but that did not hold us back. We shook hands wishing each other good luck and with the engine in full blast, we swooped down upon the troops. When we were very close to them and it was a mighty close shave too, we started to machine-gun them. I imagine we were not more than 100 meters from the ground. All around us, bullets flew here and there and soon one enemy bullet hit the engine of our plane. We thought it was the last for us but I kept up the fight."

Sergent Sakamoto taking up the story from here stated,

"Meanwhile, while Sub-Lieutenant Endo manned the machine-gun, I cut off the switch of the engine by way of examining the extent of the damage caused to the machine. I opened a lever and to my surprise, I found there were no flames issuing forth. I relayed this to my officer and he decided that we should resume flying as far as the plane would carry us. Soon, I had the machine going and in a few minutes, we soared skyward crossing a few peaks. This put us out of the danger zone.

Saves Machine-Gun

"However, things did not go on smoothly for in a little while, we saw flames were shooting forth from the engine. I consulted Sub-Lieutenant Endo and he ordered that in view of the hopeless task of extinguishing the fire, we should land. So about 5 p.m., we made a forced landing on a seashore. By this time, the flame was less furious but we decided that rather than junk it, it would be better to burn it up lest it might fall into the enemy's hands. Thereupon, we ignited the unscorched parts and waited until the plane was reduced to ashes. In the meantime, we unloaded one machine-gun from the plane just in case we should come across some of the enemies."

Here, the two airmen declared that without the slightest idea where they were going since they were still far away from their base at Sto Tomas, they ran toward the sea. There, they found a small vacant fishing boat.

As they were about to board the boat, they stated the enemy lurking in the vicinity started to fire at them. Using his machine-gun, Sub-Lieutenant Endo counter-attacked while his partner rowed the boat amidst the enemy's shots now relentlessly fired from behind.

Surrounded by Enemy

The two airmen said that they thought if they rowed for three hours, they would reach the mainland where the Japanese troops would be stationed. However, they soon realized that the whole vicinity was alive with the enemy. Still undaunted, they kept rowing with no idea where they were headed.

After many hours on the sea, they stated they heard in the dark the sound of their mother tongue and tracing up the sound, they soon caught sight of a few dim lights under which they saw a group of Japanese soldiers engaged in congenial conversations.

"And never before was the sound of the Japanese language heard so pleasant and endearing," the two airmen confessed as they were rescued.

TURKS CUT GAS USAGE

Power Consumption Also Curtailed Due to Coal Shortage

Transocean

ISTANBUL, December 29.—Gas and electric current consumption in Istanbul will be drastically curtailed in the near future, as a result of a shortage of coal due to transportation difficulties.

In this connection, the Turkish steamer Kurtulus, which has been transporting foodstuffs to Athens for the Greek population under the auspices of the Turkish Red Crescent, will temporarily discontinue its voyages.

U.S. Hates Helping British in Pacific; Controversy Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

on the prosecution of the war against Germany in the Atlantic.'

"This particular article from the pen of the American naval commentator was criticized by Mr. Price. Writing in the same paper which published Rear-Admiral Stirling's article, the British political commentator began by saying that America has a perfect right to operate its fleet in any manner it pleases but Rear-Admiral Stirling and for that matter the Washington Administration are betraying lack of appreciation of the actualities of the situation where they refuse to take a serious view of the situation which has been caused by the successes of Japanese forces in the war.

Washington Backs Stirling

"He wrote 'it is seen that Washington shares the opinion of Rear-Admiral Stirling, I am sure that Prime Minister Churchill will explode that opinion. The fact of the matter is that Singapore is essential to the British navy and mercantile marine and has to be defended to the last.'"

"Opinion in London generally is opposed to the stand taken by Rear-Admiral Stirling in his Daily Mail article. The principal argument advanced in refutation of the American officer's position is that a general defeat suffered by America and Britain at the hands of Japan in the Pacific will seriously affect the Chungking regime and the Soviet Union.

"It would seem that the United States whose Pacific fleet has been defeated is reluctant to join with Britain in defending the Malay Peninsula.

"Britain, on the other hand, is fearing that the fall of Singapore will bring the whole of East Asia under the control of Japan with the result that the strength of the Soviet Union will be cut in two while the Chungking regime will be put in a mood to consider making peace with Japan.

"It was evidently with a view to induce the United States to take a greater interest in the conduct of operations against Japan that Prime Minister Churchill proposed to President Roosevelt the appointment of Admiral Hart as commander-in-chief of combined American and British naval forces in East Asia. The President's acquiescence in the proposal shows that America has not yet abandoned the idea of assisting Britain in the defense of Singapore.

Sharp Differences Remain

"But the apparent agreement of American and British views on the question of joint defense of Singapore does not do away with the fact that there is a sharp division of opinion between America and Britain on the question of general joint American and British naval operations in the Pacific area.

"The United States cannot resist Japan effectively in the Pacific even if it wants to. Both America and Britain will eventually be driven out of the Pacific area. Observers in Berlin are apt to think that when all is said and done Britain and America will concentrate in the Atlantic and when opportunity offers will attempt to land troops in Africa where Germany and Italy are not at a great advantage.

"As far as the present is concerned, there are few indications that the German and Italian forces will conduct positive operations against Gibraltar and in West Asia. There is reason to believe that they are waiting for an opportunity to advance south, thereby taking the initiative against the enemy."

TROLAK ENEMY FORCE CRUSHED

(Continued From Page 1)

to the Yomiuri from Stockholm dated January 8.

P.I. ENEMY AIR FORCE WIPED OUT

Domei

UNDISCLOSED POINT IN PHILIPPINES, January 9.—Due to fierce operations of the Japanese Air Force, the enemy air force in the Philippines is now almost completely destroyed. Since the opening of the war, more than 165 enemy airplanes have been destroyed by the Japanese Army Air Force. They include Boeing B-17, Consolidated, and Curtiss Hawk P-40 models.

British Air Force Practically Gone From Malay Front

(Continued From Page 1)

Burma, a report from a London Times correspondent in Singapore received in London and relayed here declared today.

The correspondent said that Japan had secured aerial domination in East Asia within the first 24 hours of the Great East Asia War, while the naval situation in the Pacific was reversed completely after the British and United States defeats off Singapore and at Hawaii, allowing the Japanese to send large convoys over the China Sea almost without escort.

The Allies have lost their chances for success as the situation in the Western Pacific has now become stabilized to the advantage of Japan, the correspondent gloomily concluded.

British Critics Pessimistic

British war critics in London still are pessimistic regarding the military situation in Malaya despite assurances today by Hanson Baldwin, United States military commentator, that reinforcements now are reaching East Asia, the correspondent of the Dagens Nyheter reports from the British capital.

In an article appearing in the London Evening Standard, Mr. Baldwin claimed that British reinforcements are arriving in East Asia and that British, Indian and Chungking troops may launch an offensive from Burma which would force the Japanese to fight on two fronts on the Malay Peninsula.

The Dagens Nyheter correspondent cabled that the fall of Kuantan and its airdromes has given the Japanese an air base from which Japanese fighter planes might escort bombers attacking Singapore, and from which further intensified attacks against Singapore may be launched.

The battle in the Malay Peninsula is coming to a decisive stage, the correspondent said.

NEW SOCIETY FORMED

Japanese, Bulgarians to Promote Cultural Relations in Dobrudja

Transocean

SOFIA, December 29.—In addition to the Bulgarian-Japanese Society in Sofia, which has been in existence for a long time, another society of this kind has been formed at Dobrich, capital of southern Dobrudja, it was learned here yesterday.

The aim of this new society, it was said, is to promote cultural relations between Japan and Bulgaria.

INSURANCE SYSTEM SLATED FOR REFORM

Plan to Enlarge Business Decided by Welfare Ministry

With a view of encouraging and facilitating the insurance contract, the Welfare Ministry has decided on the plan of reforming the insurance system and also enlarging its business. According to the new plan, the Workers' Health Insurance, hitherto effected by 5,000,000 laborers, and the Salaried Men's Health Insurance, effected by 700,000 clerks of banks and companies, are to be consolidated into one and the newly established system will come to include far more insured than at present.

The new system will be applied compulsorily to all salaried men whose pay does not excede ¥150 and also to smaller companies that have not been included up to now. As a result, the number of the insured will increase up to 6,000,000 and, taking their families into account, to 25,000,000.

According to the new program, slight injuries and illness, that have hitherto been left unapplied, are to be subsidized with half of the doctor's fee. In case of delivery, the insured or the wife of the insured is to be given ¥30 or ¥10 respectively.

Application of the National Health Insurance for farmers and fishermen will be enlarged so that the present number of 150,000 insured will jump to 30,000,000.

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SUMO TOURNAMENT STARTS THIS SUNDAY

15-Day Spring Tourney to Get Under Way—Both Camps Ready

Nippon's most spectacular sport, professional sumo wrestling will have it's opening day of the spring tourney Sunday at the Kokugikan amphitheater in Ryogoku. At the crack of dawn wrestlers representing the East and West camps will hook-up in bouts that will continue throughout the morning to early afternoon.

As ever, throughout the 15-day tournament, noisy fans are expected to fill every available seat and standing room to witness the bouts between the East and West aggregations, captained by Futabayama and Minanogawa, respectively.

This year, as of last year, the senior group is made up of 27 grapplers. In the East group, a change is seen in the first five highest ranking men. Futabayama and Haguroyama retained their former "yokozuna" position. Promoted to the "ozeki" was youthful Terukuni, who showed so favorably in the summer tournament last May. The other top men are Tamanoumi and Nayoroiwa, "sekiwake" and Matsuragata, "komusubi."

In the West camp no change is seen in the top men, namely Minanogawa, Mayedayama, Itsutsushima, Akinoumi and Huishizan. Ayanobori has been ranked a "komusubi."

The leading wrestlers as announced by the Sumo Association follow:

East	West
Yokozuna:	Yokozuna:
Futabayama	Minanogawa
Ozeki:	Ozeki:
Terukuni	Mayedayama
Sekiwake:	Sekiwake:
Tamanoumi	Itsutsushima
Komusubi:	Komusubi:
Matsuragata	Ayanobori
Maegashira:	Maegashira:
Saganohana	Dewaminato
Futasegawa	Sagamigawa
Kuganishiki	Kasagiyama
Futamiyama	Kyushuzan
Tsurugamine	Toyoshima
Komatsuyama	Sakuranishiki
Aobayama	Tominishiki
Fujinokawa	Kashimanada
Bishuzan	Jintozan
Banjaku	Masuiyama
Asahigawa	Yamatonishiki
Kiyomigawa	Shikainami
Wakaminato	Matsunosato
Tatekabuto	Yamatoiwa
Wakashio	Fujinosato
Katsuragawa	Ryogoku
Kamikaze	Taikyuzan
Sadogashima	Ryuozan
Terunobori	Yakatayama
Wakasegawa	Ayawaka
Haridashi Yokozuna:	Haridashi Ozeki:
Haguroyama	Akinoumi
Haridashi Sekiwake:	Haridashi Sekiwake:
Nayoroiwa	Hishuzan

Wavell's Appointment Proves Allies' Defeat

(Continued Form Page 6)

main burden of the military efforts will have to be borne by Britain's allies. The Daily Mail already has stated that the loss of Singapore would be a serious blow. Burma is to be defended by Chinese troops which have been placed under Wavell's command. From the British-American communique, underlining General Chiang Kai-shek's appointment as Commander-in-Chief in his own country, it becomes apparent to what extent the Chungking Government has already lost its independence. Nothing could have demonstrated more clearly that the general does not represent the interests of the Chinese people, but that he must only be considered as a tool of Anglo-Saxon imperialism in Asia.

Explosion in U.S. Coal Mine

Transocean

LISBON, December 29.—A serious coal-dust explosion occurred yesterday at the Sarco coal mine in Illinois, according to a New York dispatch. So far seven dead miners have been taken out from the debris.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

EWS: 6, 8, 9, 10 a.m.; 12, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 11 p.m.
IME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7, and 10 p.m.
adio Exercise: 7, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).
arket Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
ational School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.

Saturday
—Morning—

:30 Serial talk on "Historic Significance of the War of Greater East Asia," by Toyoo Ogushi.
:30 "National Resolution," by Hiroyuki Taima.
:00 News; Juvenile Hour.
:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: Talk on "Hopes to Women in This Decisive War," by Soichiro Kita.

—Afternoon—

2:00 Time; News; Biwa play; Kyowa Orchestra under Seikichi Sato.
:00 Narration by Chieko Higashiyama.
:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour.
:00 News; Music.

—Evening—

:00 Little Nation's Hour: News; Talk on "The Japanese Sword," by Kanji Naruse.
:30 "Our Determinations," by Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura under the title of "The Right Must Win"; Music.
7:30 Calling Nation Series.
:00 Military Affairs Announcement; Shimbashi Embujo theater stage relay: Drama "Echigo Jishi, the lion dancers from Echigo," by Goro Soganoya and others.
:00 News; Matsumoto String Quartet Band, composed by Zenzo Matsumoto (the 1st violin), Yukiko Kuwazawa (the 2nd violin), Saburo Kiyasu (viola) and Yoritoyo Inouye (cello): "String Quartet No. 9 in C major" (Beethoven, Op. 59, No. 3).
:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News,

Watch Over the Pacific

Warships of the Imperial Japanese Navy riding over the waves of the Pacific on guard against enemy ships. | The Japanese Navy has a splendid tradition and these units mean to keep it up. (Loaned by the Navy Ministry.)

Trials of Philippines In Past Years Told

(Continued from Page 6)

to 12,500 in 1930, then to 13,500 in 1935 and up to 18,000 recently.

The hemp production at Davao alone occupied 74 per cent of the total in Davao State and is recorded at 335,000 bales. This amount is about a quarter of the islands' entire production. Japanese engaged in this industry number 3,000, employed by 30 individual concerns. The total investments by the Japanese amount to more than ¥60,000,000. The hemp exporters at Davao are; five American, three Japanese and one each of British and Chinese concerns. However, the Japanese interests look after more than 70 per cent of the total exports.

Viewing the Japanese community with disfavor, the Philippines Government brought all manner of pressures to bear on it. A law was enforced prohibiting land ownership of alien nationals in 1919 unmistakably against the Japanese. The Manila Daily Bulletin in March, 1939, printed an editorial advocating closing of Davao to international trade against Japanese and in June of the same year, John G. Alexander, Democrat Congressman, attracted public attention in his declaration that Japanese form a de facto independent colony at Davao.

Result Fruitless

The Philippines pressure on Japanese has indubitably grown more pronounced since the outbreak of the China Affair, terminating with an immigration restriction bill adopted at the Philippines Congress in 1940. The law dispensed with a discriminatory treatment of immigrating Orientals on the one hand, and placed a new restriction limiting the yearly number of immigrants from various countries at 500 each. This number came as a hard blow to Japan, which used to send an average of 2,800 men yearly. The Japanese Government issued a statement calling the attention of both the Philippines and American authorities in view to reconsidering their attitude, but the result proved fruitless.

Japan-Philippines trade relations are not as close as American-Philippines trade relations. In 1939, exports of the Philippines to Japan amounted to 15,500,000 pesos, while those of Japan to the Philippines were 15,200,000 pesos, in contrast to these figures, Philippines exports to the United States amounted to 184,000,000 pesos and American exports to the Philippines amounted to 166,000,000 pesos. However, the comforting fact remains that Japan occupies the second largest trade position for the Philippines, whose exports to this country were numerous, including, lumber ropes, fibers, and et cetera.

COLD SPELL HITS TURKEY

Temperature Below Zero—Traffic Paralyzed

Transocean

ISTANBUL, December 29.—Snowstorms were raging all over Turkey and temperature fell below zero today.

Istanbul today was under a thick cover of snow, with the city's traffic completely paralyzed. Trains failed to arrive on schedule.

A large British steamer of 10,000 tons ran ashore in Mersin harbor. Some smaller craft foundered.

'41 DOMESTIC POLICY OF VICHY REVIEWED

One of Great Reforms and Restrictions—Finances Put On Sound Basis

Transocean

VICHY, December 30.—The year 1941 was for French domestic policy one of great reforms and trenchant restrictions as well as of gigantic efforts to place the finances of the country on a sound basis.

French administrative reforms were in the first line characterized by a law on January 1941, whereby state secretaries and high officials were made responsible directly to the Chief of State, Marshal Philippe Petain. They have to answer for their doings with their person and property.

Similar fundamental changes were incorporated also in the law regarding lower state officials, which was promulgated on September 30 and which forbids them to be members of unrecognized political and world political organizations and makes it their duty to become propagandists for the national and moral rebirth of the country.

Other reforms included simplification, unification and reorganization of the distribution of foodstuffs as well as the fight against any internal enemy. Direct and quick contact was established by the appointment of regional governors to whom were attached economic and police departments. By this means competitions which existed in the past between the different departments were eliminated. It also enabled the just distribution of foodstuffs among the people.

The new law of January 30 purged officialdom of elements hostile to the state while another law freed it persons who are members of freemason lodges.

Bad harvest forced the French Government, particularly in the second half of the year, to intensify foodstuff restrictions as, for instance, regards bread, potatoes and wine. The French bill of fare at the end of the year has two meat days only. Tobacco and clothing coupon cards had to be introduced and, finally, a shortage of coal forced the Government to cut down the consumption of electric light and heating.

The fact is that many French establishments had to close down due to the coal shortage while the Government ordered the cessation of work for many others for the period between December 19 of this year and January 4, 1942.

In view of the scarcity of foodstuffs, the French Government in the spring of this year had ordered the increased cultivation of potatoes as well as the agricultural exploitation of so far uncultivated land. Three quarter million acres of such land were thus reclaimed for food production in 1941. In addition, over 1,250,000 acres of waste land were re-afforested.

A decree issued on May 4 provided Francs 25,000,000,000 for national equipment, that is, for agriculture, bridge construction and building of motor highways.

In this connection mention may be made of sums set aside for the improvement of the Niger River, construction of the Sahara Railway and other public works in the colonies.

Running parallel to this economic activity was also the revival of France's financial life. Numerous decrees helped to put it on a sound basis. The sole right to issue banknotes was given to the Bank of France and all other banknotes were withdrawn from circulation. Another law regulated France's public debts.

The Paris bourse resumed its activity this year after it had been closed down in June 1940. Bourse speculations were also greatly restricted by the law of January 30, 1941, which lay down the guiding lines for the distribution of dividends. Measures were furthermore taken to regulate trading in gold as well as for protecting the franc against speculative machinations.

The French state budget is now being drafted by a special committee on which representatives of public and private enterprises have a seat. The budget for 1941 amounted to Francs 97,000,000,000 and the extraordinary budget to Francs 37,600,000,000 for liquidating war expenditures and for the fight against unemployment. Costs of occupation are not contained in those figures. All these sums mentioned are covered to only Francs 68,000,000,000 by revenue.

Notwithstanding her economic and financial plight, France pursued in the past year an active social policy. A law enacted on March 10 provided for a pension for aged workmen over 65 years of age. Abnormally low wages were systematically augmented in the course of the year and a number of measures introduced for the protection of large families. The Government's fight against unemployment was also successful. The unemployment figure of 1,000,000 in 1940 dropped to 230,000 in 1941.

PRODUCTION OF FUEL GOES UP IN EUROPE

France Makes Great Efforts to Overcome Shortage—Peat Output Mounts

Transocean

BERLIN, December 29.—The fuel consumption of continental Europe, which increased during the war, has led to a greater fuel output not only in Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Croatia, Rumania and Bulgaria, but also in France which since long has been a coal importing country.

Therefore, France has made great efforts to overcome her own coal shortage as this was done by Denmark and the Netherlands by increasing peat production.

France's peat output in 1941 amounts to 700,000 tons, it was revealed in the past week. Peat production will be increased in 1942. France has peat bogs extending over 3,000,000 acres, with peat deposits estimated at about 4,000,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 tons.

To Electrify Slovakia

Another item of interest during the week under review was a bill presented to the Slovakian Parliament, on the systematical promotion of electrification of the country.

Technical preparations for establishing the nitrogen industry in Denmark have come to a conclusion. Costs of construction of nitrogen plants are estimated at 200,000,000 Danish Crowns. The importance of such works for Danish agriculture is beyond doubt, since this country in the past had to import its artificial manure from abroad.

During the week under review, Belgium issued new clothes coupon cards for 1942. They contain 40 coupons more than in 1941. This improvement was due to greater use of synthetic raw materials by Belgium spinning mills.

In the week under review, direct railway freight traffic was opened between Germany and Rumania which will be of great importance for Germany's goods exchange with Southeast Europe.

Shipping Service Revamped

Much attention was also paid to the reorganization of the North Atlantic service for post-war days by the formation of a new company named "The German North Atlantic Line, Hamburg, Bremen," with a capital of RM40,000,000. As already said, this cooperation between the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg America Line will be of great importance for post-war days.

Inter-European trade was further stabilized during the week under review by some new trade agreements. For instance, a trade agreement was concluded between Slovakia and Switzerland at Bratislava. Germany and Sweden signed a clearing agreement. Germany concluded a similar agreement with Croatia which refers to the countries under German occupation.

Japan Yesterday And Today

(Continued From Page 6)

phrases were not found in the earlier Manyo verses.

Gold Discovered

In the 21st year of Tempyo (749 A.D.), that is, in the third year of Yakamochi's service as Governor of Etchu, he heard of wondrous news—discovery of a gold mine in Mutsu, northeastern province of Japan—when 900 Ryo of gold was presented to the Imperial Throne to be used in the casting of the Daibutsu which had been commenced two years previously. The Court was so pleased with this auspicious donation that it added the term "Kanpo" (gratitude for treasure) to the year-name "Tempyo."

Great celebrations to be given in honor of the completion of the Daibutsu were approaching, and Yakamochi in his provincial post must have felt a homesickness for Nara. His famous verse—a long poem accomplished by a number of shorter ones—in congratulation on this great event, were evidently inspired in part by his yearning desire to be present on this historic occasion. Of these verses one of the most celebrated is the following tanka.

Sumerogi no
Miyo sakayemu to
Azuma naru
Michinoku yama ni
Kugane hana saku
(4097)

• • •

That the august reign
Of our Sovereign may thrive for aye
Among Michinoku mountains
Gold has blossomed bright and rich.

It is in the course of this nagauta (long poem) that Yakamochi quoted that great maxim of the Otomo family, handed down from the time of Okume-nushi, who had served the Jinmu Tenno, the first Emperor of Japan, which is to this day chanted by every loyal-hearted Japanese subject:

Umi yuka ba
Mizuku kabane
Yama yuka ba
Kusa musu kabane
O-ho-kimi no
Heni Koso Shiname
Kaeri mi wa seji

(Going to the sea at Imperial command, I will die a water-soaked body; going up the mountain I will die a grass-covered corpse; by the side of my dear sovereign I yearn to die always; never will I turn from the paths of my duty toward the Throne.)

Returns To Nara

Yakamochi's dream was realized. In 751 he was summoned to the capital in time for the historic festival—"the eye-opening ceremony" of the Giant Buddha, held in April of the following year. It was in the height of Nara Period (710-794), and so it was in the earthly career of Otomo no Yakamochi. He was now Shonagon, a sort of junior member of the Cabinet, and before long he was appointed Vice-Minister of War. This post concerning the military administration of the state Yakamochi, as descendant of the aforementioned Okume-nushi, took very seriously, and it is, to us, students of Manyoshu, a very significant fact. We stand more indebted to Yakamochi than to any other poet for so many verses of "Eastern Warriors" and Sakimori (coast-defenders sent to Chikushi) which constitute a distinctive part of the anthology.

In 755 Yakamochi was sent to Naniwa (the present Osaka) upon a special duty in connection with the convoying of Sakimori ships. That he was deeply touched by the hardy spirit and the disinterested loyalty displayed by these simple-hearted warriors from the East, is shown in the stirring verses he composed on their behalf, and, these poems, together with the representative verses made by the warriors themselves, constitute the balk of the contents of Volume 20 in Manyoshu.

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Lost

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General

BEAUTY PARLOR

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K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

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OCULIST (eye specialist); Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

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DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m., except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

DR. H. Shimasaki, Shimbashido Hospital, blood disease specialist. Tamsumi Daiichi Bldg., 20 Shimbashi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, south of Dai-Iti Hotel, near Shimbashi Station and Shimbashi Kitaguchi tram stop. Hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays and holidays until 12 noon. English and German spoken.

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NEW SHIPPING BODY TO S. AREA PLANNED

Southern Regions Steamship Company to Improve Marine Transportation

For the purpose of improving the marine transportation condition in the southwestern Pacific, a Southern Regions Steamship Company, with a capital of ¥100,000,000, will be established under the sponsorship of the Neighboring Sea Shipping Association. The first meeting of the organizing committee, headed by Mr. Shiotsu, managing-director of the association, will be held in Kobe on Monday.

For the time being the projected company will operate vessels along the coasts of the Malay Peninsula, the Philippine Islands and British Borneo and also in these areas, but with the further expansion of the Japanese-occupied areas, the sphere of activities will gradually be widened and the capital increased.

Shipowners affiliated with the association will supply the new shipping company with cash and craft as investment. It is also expected that these investors will agree to lend the firm, in addition more than one vessel each if the necessity arises.

Advocating Rapid Expansion

Meanwhile, shipping leaders have, in intensifying degree, been advocating for the rapid expansion of shipping bottoms since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, saying that 15,000,000 tons of ships at the least are indispensably needed for the smooth transportation of natural resources from the southwestern Pacific areas to this country, or otherwise inexhaustible deposits of oil, tin ore, manganese ore, iron ore and rubber there will prove "miser's gold buried in the ground." They declare that the completion of the expansion plan is prerequisite to the construction of a new economic order in East Asia.

The recent establishment of the Maritime Affairs Board of the Communications Ministry through the expansion of the defunct Shipping Superintendence Bureau is being interpreted as the first step of the Government's preparations for such development of Japan's shipping condition. Hitherto importance was attached in the shipping policy, to the operation of the existing vessels at the 100 per cent capacity. For this purpose the Wartime State Shipping Management Ordinance, the Harbor Transportation Control Ordinance and Marine Transportation Control Ordinance were enforced in succession and preparations are being made to set up a Shipping Control Association which will be invested with legal backings in accordance with the Key Industrial Organizations Control Ordinance.

Apart from this policy, the Maritime Affairs Board will hereafter exert efforts toward the increase of mercantile ships, by unifying the distribution of shipbuilding materials and strengthening its control over the allotment of labor for shipyards.

SPECIAL STEEL SUPPLY TO BE HIGHLY IMPROVED

Distribution Control Regulations Promulgated Thursday For Uniting Makers

With a view to improving the demand and supply condition of special steel, the Commerce and Industry Ministry promulgated Thursday Special Steel Distribution Control Regulations in accordance with the Commodities Control Ordinance. Under the new ruling, about 50 manufacturers out of the existing 150 are expected to be merged.

Since November, 1938, the production and distribution of special steel has been placed under a spontaneous control of the Special Steel Council, a body of manufacturers, but the new step was taken in view of the fact that the recent development of the economic situation at home following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has necessitated a further production expansion and smoother distribution of the article.

According to the new regulations, any industrialist will be prohibited from manufacturing special steel without the instructions of the Special Steel Council or other control agencies which are to be designated by the Commerce and Industry Minister. Control bodies are expected to give no permit to poorly-equipped factories, thus to compel them to improve their facilities or to place themselves under the control of the better industrialists.

All special steel industrialists, as a matter of principle, will be requested, on a unified basis, to sell their manufactures to the Special Steel Council or other designated control agencies. The list of special steel which will fall within the purview of the new ruling include steel ingot, steel plates, and rolled steel. The regulations will be put into effect on January 20.

Britain Hits French Trade

The Ministry of Economic Warfare of the British Government on December 3 announced that information had been sent to consular officers in South American countries to remind traders and others that trade or attempted trade with France, whether occupied or unoccupied, was regarded by the British Government in the same light as trade with Germany and Italy. This reminder was regarded by observers as likely to incur bitter resentment on the part of the French as liable to check the supplies of raw materials reaching French industries but at the same time its effect on the neutrals in South America was held doubtful.

Bank of Japan Accounts

January 9
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,285,689
Over Issues	585,689
Deposits	706,425
Loans	477,494

Malaya Loss to Hit U. S. Hard

Peninsula as Important to America as to Britain—Gets 56% Of Total Rubber Supply and 80% of Tin

The fall of British Malaya into Japanese hands which is considered inevitable today by many military observers of the world will deal staggering economic as well as strategic blows to the United States, Britain and the Chungking regime, says the Nichi Nichi.

Malaya, consisting of the Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, and Non-Federated Malay States ruled by sultans, holds a unique position in the world economy because of its large production of rubber and tin.

In 1940, the rubber output in the Malay Peninsula amounted to some 540,000 tons, approximately 40 per cent of the world's total production. In the same year, the production of tin there totaled 85,000 tons, which constituted some 36 per cent of the whole world production of the valuable metal.

The exports of rubber and tin from British Malaya in 1939 are: (Unit—$1,000)

To	Rubber	Tin
America	196,204	109,536
England	43,453	1,067
France	29,961	10,637
Japan	22,631	—
Canada	20,441	—
Italy	8,203	2,364
Germany	1,441	—
India	—	6,585
Total including others	356,495	130,209

U.S. Largest Buyer

As is clear from the table above, the United States is the largest buyer of Malay rubber and tin. In 1940, the United States bought from Malaya rubber, tin and other strategical materials worth some 591,432,000 Straits dollars, and sold to it $38,037,000 worth of American goods. The trade excess British Malaya had in that year was something like 250,000,000 in terms of the U.S. dollar, which was used by the British Government as the funds to purchase airplanes and other arms from America.

The great contribution Malaya has been making toward the British Government ever since the start of World War II has made a British professor at a Singapore university praise, "Malaya is Britain's treasure trove," and Harold Butler, director of the International Labor Bureau, declare "The importance of Malaya has now excelled that of India," then he visited the peninsula two years ago.

Malaya is as important to the United States as it is to Britain. Without the supply of rubber and tin by British Malaya, the United States cannot produce tires on which modern armies travel, nor can it manufacture airplanes, tanks or guns for which tin is indispensable. Last year, the United States purchased 56 per cent of the rubber and 80 per cent of the tin from that peninsula. It is easy to imagine how seriously the national defense of the United States and Britain was affected when Malaya fell into Japanese hands.

Chinese Important

Chinese merchants which constituted 42 per cent of the whole Malay population in 1939 hold a very important position in the economy of that British colony. They are engaged in commerce, finance and mining and monopolize the rubber processing industry. Moreover, 35 per cent of the tin in the peninsula is produced by the Chinese. It was the money they sent that financially supported the Chungking regime up to the present day. According to a Chungking announcement, the money remitted by them to China from July, 1937, and October, 1940, totaled 125,768,000 yuan. Very soon the Chungking regime would be divorced from the financial support of the Malay Chinese.

The day is near, says the paper, when rubber and tin in Malaya will be freed from British and American monopoly, and the output of iron, gold, coal, tungsten, manganese, and bauxite will be quickly boosted under Japanese management.

Even today, an iron mine in Johore, whose deposits are estimated at some 200,000,000 tons, is under the management of the Ishihara Industry Company, and several other iron mines in other states are also managed by the Japanese.

BUDGET ANNOUNCED FOR CHOSEN, TAIWAN

Estimates of Other Colonies Also Fixed for 1942-43—Big Increase Noted

The revenue estimates of colonial Governments for the 1942-3 fiscal year were fixed at ¥2,075,178,000 at the regular Cabinet meeting held Wednesday at the Premier's official residence. Importance was attached, in the compilation of the budget plans of the Governments-General of Chosen and Taiwan to the increase of agricultural products.

The estimates as compared with the figure for the 1941-2 fiscal year, show an increase of ¥57,447,000. The expenditure estimates of these colonial Governments were decided at ¥2,046,959,000, which is ¥45,671,000 more than the sum for this fiscal year.

Following is the budget estimates of each colony: (In ¥1,000)

	Ordinary	Extraordinary	Total
1. Revenues			
Kuantung	61,788	38,401	100,189
Chosen	794,609	220,332	1,014,941
Taiwan	300,812	57,266	358,079
Karafuto	93,153	10,251	103,404
South Seas Islands	17,973	205	18,178
Total	1,268,335	326,455	1,494,791
2. Expenditure			
Kuantung	45,219	54,970	100,189
Chosen	553,618	461,322	1,014,941
Taiwan	217,494	140,584	358,079
Karafuto	52,287	49,601	101,889
South Seas Islands	8,579	6,200	14,779
Total	877,197	712,677	1,589,877

Expenses for the improvement of harbor facilities and traffic system, and construction of radio beacons are reported to account for the majority of extraordinary spending estimates for the South Seas Office, while funds for the improvement of railways and subsidies for the encouragement of increasing coal output are the important items in the extraordinary expenditures of the Karafuto Office.

DECEMBER PRICE INDEX ONLY 41% OVER 1937'S

Chamber of Commerce and Industry Publishes Price Statistics for Last Month

The higher prices of foodstuffs and textiles chiefly caused a rise of 3.1 per cent in the Tokyo's wholesale commodity price index for last month, it was disclosed Thursday by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The December index averaged 208.8 (taking 1930 as 100) which shows an advance of 9.3 per cent in comparison with the figure for the corresponding month of last year and 41 per cent above the level for June, 1937, one month before the onset of the China Affair. The rise has been extremely moderate considering the war.

Following are the indices of major commodities for the month of December: (Minus signs denote decrease)

	December	Compared with November
Grains	188.6	—
Foodstuffs	174.7	7.9
Textiles	220.3	6.0
Metal goods	279.0	—
Building materials	236.8	0.2
Chemicals	133.3	—1.1
Fertilizer	192.7	—0.3
Fuel	196.4	—
Others	184.5	—
Average	208.8	3.1

U.S. Oil Output Down

Oil production in the United States averaged 4,086,600 barrels daily in the week ended December 3, according to the announcement of the American Petroleum Institute. The total was 250,250 barrels less than the preceding week's production.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	136.2	— 1.90
N.Y.K., new, short term	96.0	— .20
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	104.2	— 3.00
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.81	— .02
Government bond, Kogo 5 per cent	105.85	+ .05

UNUSUAL RISE SEEN IN LOANED CAPITAL

Increased by ¥5,365,863,000 Last Year Compared With ¥4,469,492,000 for 1940

Reflecting the accelerating progress of the industrial productivity forward movement coping with the expansion of the theater of war in East Asia, loaned capital of corporate firms remarkably increased by ¥5,365,863,000 last year which compares with ¥4,469,492,000 for the year 1940, it was announced Thursday by the Bank of Japan.

The announcement reveals that ¥1,694,950,000 of the total was raised through corporate debenture issues; ¥2,385,399,000 through the capital increase and the remaining ¥1,285,514,000 through the establishment of new firms. An increase of ¥407,450,000, as compared with the figure for the previous year, was seen in debenture issues, ¥68,466,000 in capital increase and ¥420,454,000 in setting up of new firms. The majority of new companies represents control agencies, while the broad rise in debentures is being interpreted to be attributable to the satisfactory bond market for last year.

According to the statistics compiled by industries, the most outstanding increase of loaned capital was made in metal and machinery manufacturing, utility and shipping industries. This trend is understood to be due to the priorities in the industrial productivity expansion. The statistics published by the central bank are given below: (In ¥1,000. Minus signs denote decrease.)

Lines of business	1941	Comparison with 1940
Banking	4,759	— 72,842
Mining	319,936	— 59,750
Metal manufacturing	918,171	550,786
Machinery m'facturing	604,688	28,237
Chemical	494,136	— 98,875
Gas and electric power	1,141,409	775,429
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	53,125	42,714
Transportation and communication	459,640	—348,172
Commerce	590,704	202,613
Miscellaneous	548,408	24,313
Total	5,365,663	896,370

TECHNICAL FACTORS DOMINATE IN STOCKS

Bears Out for Profit-Taking Active on Floor—Some Shares Resist Sales

On account of technical factors, the sentiment was loose on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Friday, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

During the morning session, the market remained quiet as the bulls watched the ups and downs of major shares with impassive faces and folded arms. The bears, however, went out to conduct profit-taking operations.

In the long-term section, shipping, sugar, and tobacco shares were easy.

Profit-taking sellings continued in the afternoon session, but the Hokkaido Coal indicated a firm tone. All the shares of the subsidiaries of the Manchurian Industrial Development Corporation showed strong resistance against selling by the bears.

In the short-term section, Tokyo Exchange started at ¥137.80 and closed at ¥136.20. In the same section, Japan Steel Tubing and Japan Petroleum, which had been rising continuously for the past several days, showed a lull. These shares, however, displayed strong upward trend toward the close of the afternoon session.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Closing		Feb.	Mar.
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)	69.3	d .8	69.4	69.6
Fuji, new (25)	39.5	d1.2	39.8	40.2
Kanegafuchi Sp. (50)	162.7	....	162.5	163.1
Do. new (25)	105.2	d3.4	105.1	105.7
Teikoku Rayon (50)	....	....	108.4	109.0
Do. new (37½)	97.8	....	98.6	98.5
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	80.2	....	80.2	80.5
Tokyo Rayon (50)	37.5	d1.1	36.1	36.1
Tokyo Light (50)	65.8	d .9	....	....
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	....	....	114.9	116.5
Do, new (37½)	98.0	d .8	97.6	98.1
O. S. K. (50)	....	....	103.6	104.5
Do. new (37½)	86.1	d2.9	86.2	87.5
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	83.5	d3.4	83.8	85.1
Do, new (25)	53.7	d2.2	54.1	55.8
Uraga Dock (50)	133.7	d6.3	134.1	69.0
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)	....	....	70.6	70.8

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Kogo 5s	105.85	105.85	105.85	105.85
Second 5s	105.80	105.80	105.80	105.80
First 4s	102.80	102.80	102.80	102.80

Short-Term Market

Short-term, prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	137.7	137.7	136.2	136.2
N. Y. K., old	114.4	114.4	112.5	112.5
N. Y. K., new	97.8	97.8	96.0	96.0
Kanegafuchi Spin.	162.1	162.2	161.1	161.3
Kanegafuchi, new	105.8	105.8	104.0	104.2
Teikoku Rayon, n.	98.8	98.8	97.6	97.6
S. M. Railway	70.1	....	....	....
Mitsubishi Heavy	104.0	104.0	102.8	102.8
Tokyo Light	65.8	65.8	65.7	65.7
Hitachi Works	78.4	78.4	78.2	78.2
Japan Steel Tube	78.4	78.5	77.5	77.9
Japan Oil	87.1	87.1	86.9	86.9
Japan Mining	68.1	68.6	68.1	68.6
Manchuria Ind	63.2	63.3	63.2	63.3

GROWTH OF FARMS IN CHOSEN DECIDED

To Establish ¥10-Million Firm to Improve Plateau For Agriculture

The Government-General of Chosen has decided to develop plateaus in North Chosen for agricultural purposes, according to a Keijo dispatch to the Yomiuri.

The Agriculture and Forestry Bureau of the Government-General is planning to establish a North Chosen Development Company with a fund of ¥10,000,000 for this purpose.

The Bureau will ask the Oriental Development Company to make preliminary investigations of the plateaus as soon as ice-melting time arrives. Meanwhile, officials of the Bureau believe that the development projects on a large scale will start there in April.

The company will develop arable land of some 50,000 acreas in the northern frontier regions of Chosen a year and 1,000,000 acreas in 10 years. The newly developed land will be cultivated by some 5,000 Chosen farmers, who will emigrate there from the central and southern regions of the peninsula.

The development projects also include cattle, horse and sheep breeding afforestation, as well as the teaching of modern agriculture to the people called "Kadenmin," who wander in a great herd from one plateau to another from time to time and lead a quite normadic life even today.

Meanwhile, the same paper reports that the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry is now considering the development of phosphate on British Nauru Island situated south of the Japanese Mandated Islands in the South Seas. The island was bombed by the Japanese Naval Air Force several times already, and the occupation of it by the Japanese is considered imminent.

The quality of the phosphate found on the island is said to be the best in the world, and the deposits are estimated at some 150,000,000 metric tons, enough to meet the demand for that mineral in Japan for 100 years to come. Most probably the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry will establish a national policy corporation to carry out the development project, says the paper.

S.M.R. Issues Due

New issues of the South Manchuria Railway Company amounting to ¥50,000,000 will be floated through the underwriters syndicate on January 15. Out of the total, ¥8,000,000 will be taken up by the Local Bankers Association and ¥26,000,000 by the underwriters syndicate, and the remaining ¥16,000,000 is to be offered for public subscription. The issue price was fixed at ¥100 per face value of ¥100 and an interest rate at 4.3 per cent per annum.

Bill Clearings

January 9
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	224,730	158,438
Balance	35,871	25,766

BUSINESSMEN OVERSEAS

Many Corporations in Chosen Operated on Capital Coming From Large Industrial Firms in Japan—Japan Nitrogen Leads Such Organizations

By HIROMU HIGUCHI
Author of "Mighty Money Men," "Money Penners," "Business Behind the Barrage, Etc.

Today there are many corporations in Chosen operated on the capital furnished by large industrial concerns in Japan Proper, and supervised by shrewed businessmen from Tokyo and Osaka, but none of them can stand shoulder to shoulder with the Japan Nitrogen Fertilizer Manufacturing Company in size.

The influence of the Japan Mining Company which is operating a number of gold mines, and of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company which is running many spinning mills, in the economic world of Chosen is unignorably strong. Yet no manager of a Kanegafuchi spinning factory and of a gold mine subsidized by the Japan Mining Company has played an important role in the industrialization of the peninsula.

Perhaps, the businessmen who really represent the economic world of Chosen might be found among those who had come to Chosen earlier than the annexation of the land with Japan with great ambitions and hopes, launched business against all the hapzards, and became millionaires.

Typical of this kind of people is Kyutaro Saito, who had accumulated great wealth by selling flour, rice and sake.

The man who stands only next to Mr. Saito in wealth, influence and reputation is Mitsutoyo Ariga, who had greatly contributed toward the growth of various industries by making loans to bold enterprises and shrewed businessmen coming from Japan Proper to dig gold, build railways, and run large sardine canneries.

While he was the president of the Industrial Bank of Chosen, such people flocked around him, and found the key to success in his advice. It is not an exaggeration to say that most of the leading businessmen in Chosen today have been assisted by Mr. Ariga to get their present prominent positions in some way or other.

Today Mr. Ariga, a respectable old man, generous and sociable, is a member of the House of Peers, and a real representative of Chosen's business world. As a businessman, he holds the post of chairman of the board of directors of the Japan High Frequency Heavy Industry Company.

Those who represent the economic world of Keijo, the capital of Chosen, are Tsunejiro Tagawa, Naoji Kata, Hatsutaro Arai, Genroku Kobayashi, and Ryoichi Hironaka. The most noted and influential of all, however, is Mr. Tagawa, president of the Ryusan Works and of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Chosen.

Both Mr. Kata and Arai crossed the Strait of Chosen immediately after the annexation of Chosen with Japan to try their lots on the strange land. They started their business careers in Chosen as foremen of building projects. The building boom which swept over the peninsula following its annexation made them millionaires. They hold more than a dozen of public posts in Keijo today.

Mr. Komura opened a clothing materials store when he first came to Chosen, which, in the course of time, developed into the Chojiya Department Store.

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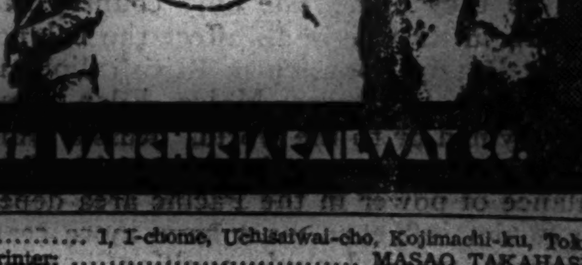

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1942

Anglo-Soviet Parley

History, true to its proverbial characteristic, seems to be repeating itself as far as Anglo-Soviet relations tend at present. It may be recalled that in March, 1935, Major Anthony Eden, the then Minister of Munitions, paid a visit to Moscow. The object of his mission was to draw Soviet Russia into what was believed to be a structure to guarantee collective security, which was a child of British Imperialism. The real aim of this British scheme was to develop an encirclement front against Germany in Europe and against Japan in East Asia.

As the consequence of Major Eden's visit to Moscow, the British and Soviet Governments mutually recognized that it would be possible to maintain the integrity of the two countries and mutually serve the interest of their prosperity. The British communique issued at the time stated that Britain and Soviet Russia had between them no conflicting interest and this fact provided a firm basis for their effective cooperation for the security of peace. The London press hailed the outcome of the Moscow conference as a brilliant success of British diplomacy.

However, the course taken by Anglo-Soviet relations in the following years was notoriously contrary to expectations. They first found themselves at variance over the Spanish issue. No better accord was shown when diplomatic issues arose in Central Europe. The upshoot of all these controversial issues was that Soviet Russia was shut out from the League of Nations. But when British relations with Germany reached the most critical state in 1939, the Chamberlain Cabinet had no compunction to court Soviet friendship, although this sudden turn about in British diplomacy failed to attain its object. The Soviet statesmen in whose minds rankled the memory of the British betrayal refused to be made a British scapegoat again.

The trumpet fanfare with which the outcome of the Moscow conference was announced in 1935 is again heard with regard to the mission from which Major Eden has just returned to London. The British communique states that both Britain and Soviet Russia have reached an agreement as to a number of steps to be taken against repetition of German aggression in the future. The British newspapers acclaim the present diplomatic accord very much as they did the Moscow conference seven years ago. Even the London Times, whose heart suddenly thawed toward Russia upon the outbreak of war, could be so truckling as to say that there was much to be learnt from the economic structure and social systems of Soviet Russia. The British Imperialists who until a few months back found no language too foul or no epithets too low for Communism are waxing enthusiastic over Sovietism.

This change in British attitude is, needless to say, animated by the desire, if unavowed, to use Soviet Russia as a watch dog in both Europe and Asia. It is hardly a secret that both the United States and Britain have always looked on Soviet Russia as the last bulwark against the rising tide of Axis influence in the east and the west. When Major Eden set out for Moscow he was very much like a man about to be drowned and reaching out for a straw.

We are not to venture any prediction as to the part that Soviet Russia is further to play for development of the current world war. But we cannot be blind to the situation that has unfolded in Europe and East Asia. In all these parts of the world the positions of the United States and Britain have been undermined. Especially in East Asia it is an inescapable fact that Japan has set up an effective military control over the Pacific area. This situation was recognized even by one of the official organs of the Soviet Government when it recently commented upon the fall of Manila. In the face of this situation American and British statesmen have been at pains to organize an anti-Axis league. Soviet Russia of whose friendly cooperation Britain seemed so assured has practically decided to remain outside the anti-Axis combine even when Major Eden, British Foreign Secretary, was so loudly acclaiming the success of his Moscow mission and other British statesmen were taking up the same strain.

The countries that have entered the league developing under American and British auspices are of but little consequence. They are ghostly existences with little earthly weight in the balance of power in Europe or in East Asia. They have little more to lose by taking sides with any country for the simple reason of having lost all they had. The only country that could have thrown in its weight to affect the balance of power is Soviet Russia, upon which British diplomacy has failed to prevail, whatever Major Eden may tell to his countrymen or to the world. Russia which had reason to conclude a neutrality pact with Japan when the balance of power in the Pacific area depended so much on Soviet influence must have more reason to uphold the pact when Japan's position is ten-fold stronger with regard to the Pacific.

TRIALS OF PHILIPPINE ISLANDS IN PAST TWO GENERATIONS TOLD

Resume of Territories' Long Tempestuous History Receiving Focus of World Attention

It was in 1898 that Admiral John Dewey, commander of the United States Expeditionary Fleet after successfully destroying the Spanish Fleet in Manila Bay and wresting the Spanish domination of the Philippines, told his diplomatic adviser John Ballet, that Japan would attack Manila utilizing similar methods 40 or 50 years hence. The materialization of Dewey's prediction was proven during the latter part of 1941, when Japanese Imperial Forces, after the declaration of the War of Greater East Asia, violently assaulted Manila from five points causing its capitulation on January 2, 1942.

One powerful force effected a landing on Aparri and Vigan on the northern and western coasts of Luzon on December 10 of 1941; a second captured Legaspi in the south on December 12; the third landed on Davao on Mindoro on December 20, in the face of strong but futile enemy resistance; the fourth entered Lingayen Bay on December 22 and finally the fifth landed on Lamon Bay on December 24. Without pausing in their relentless advance they closed in with a pincer movement destroying all before them, and thus, Manila fell.

With the capture of the Philippines capital, the last military, political and economic stronghold of the United States in East Asia has disappeared. Guam and Wake islands had previously fallen into Japanese hands, leaving Hawaii only, the last base of military resistance in the Pacific. Inferiority of United States military strength has thus been established beyond dispute, as America's last-ditch defense in East Asia has failed.

Result of Treaty

Following the success of Admiral Dewey, the Philippines ceased to remain Spanish territory and were transferred to the United States in October, 1898, as a result of the conclusion of the Spanish-American Treaty in Paris. Finding itself lagging so far behind the universal contest for acquisition of colonies, the United States had turned its eyes on the decrepit Spanish Monarchy and, ignoring the latter's ceaseless attempts at compromise and concession, had declared war on it, annexing the Philippines and Cuba. It was before this time that the Hawaiian Islands were taken over by the United States.

The Philippines then had a population of 7,000,000 with great and yet untapped natural resources, the economic value of which was unlimited. However, the value of the islands was by far greater in their strategical position than their yet unexploited value. They became the United States' East Asiatic base for its penetration into China, just as Britain had been making Hongkong its advance base for the exploitation of China. In such a manner America hitherto devoid of any ambitions on China, taking the Philippines into consideration, formed its audacious policy in the Pacific.

Revolutionary Regime

A stage of decomposition in the political and other domains had existed in the Philippines under Spanish rule that had caused the United States to prevail upon Spain. Established at that time was the revolutionary regime under Emilio Aguinaldo as President, who demanded complete independence, and between this regime and the United States relations grew intense. A war broke out between the new conqueror and revolutionary regime in February, 1899, in which a great many Filipino soldiers and civilians were ruthlessly massacred. It was an indiscriminate killing and persecution, a fact never to be forgotten by all Filipinos.

Throughout the protracted struggle, the United States saw diplomacy in using conciliatory means, introducing the Jones Bill in 1916 for giving the Philippines its autonomy, but finding it impossible to stifle the independence movement President Hoover early in 1933 promulgated a Philippine Independence Law. This law however, was a wolf in sheep's clothing, a clever form of dupe. All military bases and property necessary to America were still held. In October in the same year, the Philippines Senate and House of Representatives adopted a resolution denying the law. President Roosevelt submitted the bill to congress in March, 1934. The bill was adopted, but in substance, it was no different from the one promulgated in 1933. However, under American pressure the Philippine Legislative Organ was forced to adopt the new bill. This law promised the Philippines their independence on July 4, 1946.

U.S. Selfish Interests

Many Americans once advocated the need of independence of the Philippines, but this came of selfish interests and not in the interests of the Filipinos. Goods imported in the United States free from the Philippines formed a menace to American economy, as they were rivals in some products. Those interested in the cultivation of sugar, tobacco, hemp and farm products rivaling imports from the Philippines were ever acclaiming independence, but considering the serious situation on the Pacific during the past several years and the consequent gravity of military and political values of the Philippines, the voices of independence among the Americans have disappeared.

Contrarily, opinion against the independence of the Philippines also has begun to emerge even among Filipinos since some years ago. The reason is purely economical. The Philippines' economy depends almost entirely on the United States, with exports to the other reaching 80 per cent and, in the event of independence, their exports will be subjected to heavy tariff rates which would mean ruination. Naturally, at the moment the economic question of the Philippines is left for Japan to settle. How to tackle the problem and induce the country on liberation from American bondage, to cooperate with Japan in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is the most vital and imperative question imposed on this country.

Herbert H. Gowen in his book "Asia, A Short History" in 1926 says in part pp 344:

". . . . In those days, as by a bolt from the blue, the United States was made aware of a destiny across the Pacific, in lands whose very names were to the majority of Americans meaningless, unknown. The acquisition of the Philippines by the purchase from Spain, following upon the Peace of Paris must be regarded as an event second to none in the history of our political action abroad . . . . The Philippines question at present is not really whether the United States should retain or give up the lands. From the beginning of the occupation our avowed policy has been to prepare them for self-government. This is plainly stated in the preamble of the Jones Bill of 1916 . . . . On May 1, 1898, Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet and occupied Cavite. On August 13, Manila was captured by General Wesley Merritt.

"By the Peace of Paris, December 10, 1898, the islands passed into American hands, though the treaty was not confirmed by the Senate till February 6, 1899. There was some disappointment among the Filipinos, under their leader, Aguinaldo, because the islands, bought from Spain for $20,000,000, were not immediately handed over to the revolutionary chief. This, with other misunderstandings, led to the campaign against the rebels, which was only ended by the capture of Aguinaldo on March 23, 1901."

Indignant Over U.S. Policy

General Aguinaldo at the age of 27 rose in insurrection at Cavite against Spain in 1897 following the shooting of Lysal, father of the Philippines revolution, by the Spanish Manila authorities in the same year. A compromise was effected between the Spanish Governor-General and Aguinaldo with the result that the revolutionary leader had to desert Manila for Hongkong as a political refugee. When, however, he saw the Stars and Stripes flying over the Philippines, replacing the Spanish flag, he grew highly indignant over the American Policy.

Previous to this, the Philippines revolutionary headquarters included among which were noted leaders Captain Manuel Quezon, now President of the Philippines Commonwealth, Mr. Ricarte, now residing in Yokohama and others, sent Mr. Mariana Ponse to Japan to enlist this country's support for the independence of the Philippines. Ponse visited Tokyo in June, 1898, and negotiated with the Okuma Cabinet for military support. Japan then, however, in a state of exhaustion after the Sino-Japanese War, was in no position to give such aid.

Seeing their expectations on Japan futile, Aguinaldo prepared to sail for Europe and America from Singapore on the same mission and saw United States Consul-General Pratt there and asked for his efforts to effect America's support to the Philippines for independence. It was then that Aguinaldo learned that the United States had already bought the Philippines from Spain and that he had been duped by the American army authorities in his country. The revolutionist's anger was then turned against the United States.

Ponse in Japan

Once again Mariana Ponse was sent to Japan to enlist aid. He saw Dr. Sun Yat-sen who was then in Japan as a political refugee, Toten Miyazaki and Tsuyoshi Inukai, later Premier. Inukai introduced Ponse to Dr. Yaroku Nakamura, his political friend. Nakamura studied for seven years in Germany early in Meiji and later became dean of the Agricultural Department of Tokyo Imperial University. Learning of the rising influence of the United States in the Philippines, Dr. Nakamura pledged Ponse for extending all possible help. Dr. Nakamura bought an old ship Nunobiki Maru, of 2,000 tons, at his own risk and expense and the ship with all necessary arms set sail for the Philippines on July 17, 1900.

Unfortunately, however, Dr. Nakamura's enterprise ended in a fiasco with the sinking of the ship off Tungmaan Island in the China Sea. Despite this unfortunate occurence, Captain Teiichi Hara, retired, later lieutenant-colonel, and other undaunted Japanese adventurers, who were very much impressed by Dr. Nakamura's great effort and ambition, sailed from Nagasaki for the Philippines revolutionary camp. There Captain Hara met Captain Quezon and became his military adviser. Fortune, however, was adverse to the revolutionary troops who were defeated by the American Army. All persons, except Aguinaldo and Ricarte, who were interested in the revolution first against Spain and then America, are dead now. Ricarte is ever saying that he will not go back home as long as the Stars and Stripes is waving in the Philippines. Now, the inspiring successes of the Imperial Forces have afforded him the opportunity to return.

Relation With Islands

Japan's relation with the Philippines began as far back as 1903, when the Manila Government employed approximately 1,500 Japanese laborers for work in the construction of a 16-mile road to a summer resort north of Manila. When the road was completed in 1905, a young man named Kyozaburo Ota, overseer of these Japanese laborers, went over to Davao on Mindanao with about 100 men and there he devoted himself to its colonization starting with hemp cultivation. The enterprise was confronted with numerous difficulties, epidemics had to be fought, hill sides laid out houses built and roads laid. Hemp cultivation went agreeably well, the quality was improved by these hardy pioneers and production increased year by year. The Japanese population in 1920 numbered 5,500, which increased

(Continued on Page 4)

The Rio de Janeiro Conference

By DR. KAZUO KAWAI

THE Pan-American Conference scheduled to open in Rio de Janeiro on January 15 bears close watching. Ostensibly its purpose is to enable the countries of the Western Hemisphere to consult with each other concerning common problems caused by the United States' entry into the war. Actually, of course, the conference is being called by the United States for the purpose of inveigling or intimidating the Latin-American countries into giving active collaboration in the war efforts of the United States.

There are naturally certain matters which a Pan-American conference can legitimately take up and with which no one can have any quarrel. For instance, if the South American continent is actually threatened with invasion, cooperative measures for hemisphere defense may well be in order. No one can object if the neutral countries of Latin-America should plan sensible, constructive steps to keep war from their shores. The measures which the war-mad United States will advocate, however, are designed to pull the Latin-American countries into the war and are thus likely to invite rather than to avert attack.

U.S. Intention Unveiled

Economic cooperation can be a legitimate subject of conference. If the United States can secure raw materials from Latin-America and in turn supply manufactured goods at a price which the impoverished masses of Latin-America can afford, no one will begrudge the United States her position of economic leadership in the Western Hemisphere. If economic cooperation in the Americas is shaped like Japan's plan for a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in which all the participants will mutually benefit, there can be no objections.

Unfortunately, however, the Rio de Janeiro conference under the skullduggery of the United States shows no likelihood of dealing with the legitimate subjects for Pan-American discussion. In all probability the conference will be used solely as a means of tying the Latin-American countries to the chariot-wheels of the United States as she prepares to gallop off to the wars.

Under the misleading euphemism of hemisphere defense, the United States hopes to gain control of all strategic points in both the American continents. She has already seized several bases; the Rio de Janeiro conference may give her the opportunity to seize several more under the cloak of conference diplomacy. She has long tried to gain control over the armed forces of many Latin-American countries by dispatching military, naval, and aviation missions; the Rio de Janeiro conference may enable her to wrest sanction for the dispatch of many more such missions. Specifically, she may attempt through the conference to tighten her clutch on Brazil so as to use that country as a spring-board for the eventual dispatch of an American expeditionary force to Africa.

Not Defensive Measures

Such measures, of course, will not strengthen hemisphere defense, for they are not defensive measures. They are measures looking forward to eventual American intervention in African and European affairs. They will only endanger the countries of Latin-America, because bases for offensive attack will only invite counter-attacks. If the countries of Latin-America allow themselves to be coerced into serving as bases for the aggressive military activities of the United States, it will only be natural for the enemies of the United States to take steps to wipe out these bases. With American naval power already shattered as the result of the exploits of the Japanese Navy, all America lies exposed to danger if provocative measures on the part of those who obey the United States should invite attack.

The United States, who herself urgently needs aid from Latin-America if the latter should be attacked. The lessons of the illusory "protection" offered by Britain and the United States to all the countries which have already been victimized by them and ruined thereby should not be lost upon Brazil and her neighbors. Common sense would indicate that true neutrality rather than blind obedience to a belligerent United States is the most effective protection to the countries of Latin-America.

U.S. Has Nothing to Offer

Under the fair label of economic cooperation, the United States hopes to exploit the countries of Latin-America. Not only does she hope to expand her own business in those countries, but she plans to bind these countries in exclusive agreements with her so as to thwart their opportunities to develop their trade in any other direction. Such an arrangement would not be so bad if the United States had something to offer in exchange for the wealth which she extracts from Latin-America, such as Japan has to offer to the countries of Southeastern Asia. The United States, however, has nothing to offer except luxury goods for the few aristocrats in the Latin-American capitals. The majority of the inhabitants cannot afford the high prices demanded for American-manufactured goods. Hence, economic cooperation between the United States and Latin-America is a one-way affair redounding exclusively to the advantage of the United States.

The Import-Export Corporation of the United States, tacitly confessing this fault, has loaned money to certain South American countries under conditions ostensibly designed to rectify this one-way flow of economic traffic. But such rectification proves to be illusory in the long run, for by incurring an indebtedness in order to buy high-priced American goods, these debtor countries are obliged to turn over more and more of their resources to be exploited by the United States.

Maintain Neutrality

That the countries of Latin-America are not fooled by the tactics of the United States is clear enough. Some of the smaller countries located close to the United States have no choice but to obey literally the commands of the Colossus of the North. Hence they have done such pitiably ludicrous things as to declare war on Japan, a country which they hardly knew. The foreign minister of a such country which had been forced by the United States to declare war on Japan secretly begged the Japanese minister to sympathize with his position, explaining that at heart he prayed for the defeat of the United States so that this country might be freed from the oppressive influence of her powerful neighbor. But there is evidence that the more powerful and respectable countries like Argentina, Brazil, and Chile are attempting to keep themselves as independent as possible. Hence, despite the intimidations of the United States, they have attempted with fair success to maintain their neutrality and to retain their freedom of action.

Cooperation Unnatural

In addition to this matter of independence and national self-respect, these countries have more tangible reasons for desiring to keep free of the control of the United States. One is that many of the countries of Latin-America produce practically the same commodities as the United States. Economic cooperation with the United States is therefore not natural; these countries are logical competitors of the United States. They stand to profit more from trade with Europe and Asia where their products would be complementary rather than with the United States where their product would be competitive.

The beef of Argentine competes directly with the beef of Texas; Argentine wheat is anathema to the wheat growers of the North American Middle West. The cotton of Brazil can find no market in the United States which herself has a tremendous glut of this product on her hands. The nitrates of Chile in normal times used to find their best market in Japan, not in the United States. Geography and economics conspire to make Latin-America the natural associate of Europe and Asia than of the United States.

The principle of hemisphere unity itself is largely a myth. There is no natural geographic tie between South America and the United States. It takes almost three weeks for a ship to go from New York to Buenos Aires, whereas it takes less than six days to go from New York to Europe, or ten days from Yokohama. By that token the United States should have closer relations with Japan and Germany than with South America. Culturally Latin-America is still further removed from the United States.

U.S. Future Dark

Despite the current fad for things Latin-America whipped up in the United States through propaganda, it goes no deeper than a cacophony of Harlem-ized tangos in the night clubs and a rash of Hollywood movies with pseudo-Latin-American locales which do nothing but insult the taste and intelligence of all true Latin-Americans. The brash and aggressive North American with his ill-concealed contempt for all "spigs" is utterly incapable of appreciating the charm and grace and depth of the Old World culture which Latin-Americans have been nurturing for centuries. A people with a mature civilization like the Japanese can appreciate the culture of Latin-America far better than the callow North Americans. Culturally, racially, and religiously Latin-America's natural ties are with Europe rather than with the United States.

Still another reason why the countries of Latin-America do not welcome being pulled into the orbit of the United States is the fact that they must realize that the future of the United States has become dark indeed. Why should they be chained to a sinking ship? Why should they be made to support the war efforts of a country which will not benefit them in the least? Would it not be to their advantage to keep themselves free to enter into profitable relations with a resuscitated Europe and a re-born Asia than be tied to a defeated United States? Business dealings with Europe and Asia must be the key to a prosperous Latin-America in the post-war period.

These considerations must be balanced against the fact that the United States, despite her disasters in the Pacific, is still able to exert pressure upon her weaker neighbors close at hand. How successfully the countries of Latin-America will be able to resist that pressure will be the point of interest in the Rio de Janeiro conference.

WAVELL'S APPOINTMENT PROVES ALLIES' DEFEAT

General Who Makes Errors Now Facing Another Failure

D.N.B.

The composition of the new allied High Command in the Southwest Pacific makes an early total victory of Japan still more likely than before. The name of the new Commander-in-Chief, General Wavell, alone guarantees a British-American defeat. Apart from General Lord Gort, Wavell suffered the most devastating defeats which were inflicted upon Great Britain in the course of this war. After his short initial success in the Cyrenaika he was so decisively beaten by General Rommel that the huge British army of the Nile was condemned to inactivity for a whole year.

Under his command the British evacuated from Greece and Crete, and it took them four times longer to overpower the small Italian force in Ethiopia than had originally been planned. When he had been relieved of his command in the Middle East, General Wavell frankly admitted that he had made errors in many important questions and taken the wrong tactics. After he had taken over the High Command in India and British troops occupied Iran, the British army, concentrated in the North of that country,—allegedly in order to relieve the Russians—remained inactive.

Lack of Foresight

Today there are still British troops in Aserbeidjan which are far more urgently needed in Burma and Malaya. Here again Wavell showed an astonishing lack of foresight. It is well known that Churchill does not hold him in high esteem. The British press is also pointing out that his latest nomination can be traced back to Roosevelt's desire rather than to a decision of the British Cabinet.

It is Wavell's task to organize the defense of Malaya so that British forces are spared as much as possible. The

(Continued on Page 4)

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Otomo Yakamochi as War Minister

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Haru no hana
Ima wa sakari ni
Ni-ho-u ramu
Orite kazasamu
Tejikara mo gamo
(3965)

* * *

The flowers of spring
Must now be in the glory
Of scent and color.
Would that my hand were strong enough
To pluck and bear a spray!

* * *

Waga sakari
Itaku kudachinu
Kumo ni tobu
Kusuri hamu tomo
Mata ochime yamo
(847)

* * *

The prime of my life
Has, alas! gone; should I take
Cordials divine,
Said to be flying in heaven,
Ne'er should I regain the past.

These two verses also are redolent of the sick chamber and the passing of one's best days. The latter was composed, it is written, when Yakamochi was 66 years. Be its date as it might, both these, together with others already quoted, indicate Yakamochi was not evidently a man of robust health always. They also prove his mind had been considerably colored by foreign thoughts. Buddhist, Confucian and Taoistic. "The medicine flying in heaven" clearly bespeaks the Taoistic superstition, current in Yakamochi's time which many people seemed to believe, had the power of prolonging man's life far beyond his allotted span. Such

(Continued on Page 4)

U.S. PUBLISHERS DEBATE RISING COSTS OF BOOKS

Higher Expenses of Paper and Labor Inevitable

Debate is going on among important publishing houses in New York on whether increased production costs necessitate a rise in the wholesale and retail price of new books. Some publishers see the advance warranted in view of the higher costs of paper, labor, and distribution, while others hold economies can be made to keep the price down.

All publishers are in agreement, however, that the situation will be governed by factors over which they have no control, specifically restriction of materials as a result of the defense program and general inflationary tendencies.

Publishers Weekly, following a survey among publishers on future price policies, reports that 21 companies hold prices will rise, 12 that an increase may not be necessary and five are waiting further developments. General price increase estimates, Publishers Weekly said, were that books will go up 25 to 50 cents each.

Rise Acknowledged

A minority of those polled by the publication acknowledged rising costs, but looked to improved business conditions and expanded sales volume to absorb them. Some spokesmen said economies could be effected, such as doing away with a second color on title pages, omitting the stain on the top of pages, standardizing of bindings and paper, that would hold prices at present levels.

The Book Manufacturers' Institute reported last summer a 35 per cent increase in cost of most of the materials that go into the making of books in the last few years. Labor costs alone rose more than 20 per cent, the Institute said. Since issuance of that report the Institute declares labor and material costs have jumped another 5 per cent and paper rose 15 per cent.

Paper so far has been plentiful, but deliveries have been very slow in many instances, publishers report.

The Wisdom of the East

Philosophy in Sayings And Proverbs

Confucius, 551 B.C.

The scholar who is bent on studying the principles of virtue, yet is ashamed of bad clothes and coarse food, is not yet fit to receive instruction.

* * *

PROMINENCE

Instead of being concerned that you have no office, be concerned to think how you may fit yourself for office. Instead of being concerned that you are not known, seek to be worthy of being known.

* * *

SELF-CONTROL

When you see a good man, think of emulating him; when you see a bad man, examine your own heart.

* * *

Chi Wen Tzu used to reflect thrice before he acted. When told of this, the Master said: "Twice would do."

* * *

The Master said: "Alas! I have never seen a man who could see his own faults and arraign himself at the bar of his own conscience."

* * *

MEDITATION

Words of just admonition cannot fail to command a ready assent. But practical reformation is the thing that really matters. Words of kindly advice cannot fail to please the listener. But subsequent meditation on them is the thing that really matters.

I can make nothing of the man who is pleased with advice but will not meditate on it, who assents to admonition but does not reform.

Japan Times & Advertiser
EVENING EDITION
No. 15,362 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1942 [illegible] Price 8 Sen

JAPANESE RAIDERS AGAIN ATTACK SINGAPORE AS BRITISH HIT BY NEW REVERSES IN MALAYA

Proclamation on Enemy Internment Issued by Japanese Military in Manila—All Concerned Ordered to Report Under Penalty

PROTECTION IS MOTIVE OF ARMY ACTION

Domei

MANILA, January 9.—The Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese expeditionary forces in the Philippines today issued a proclamation regarding the internment of the enemy nationals to the following effect:

1. The object of the internment of the enemy nationals is to protect them. Those British and American subjects who are not yet under the protection of the Japanese forces are advised to report in person to the Japanese military authorities. Those who fail to report on or before January 15 shall be regarded as having been committing acts hostile to Japan and be subjected to rigid punishment.

2. Plundered articles shall be promptly returned to their original places. Should a person fail to return the loots to their places, he shall be subject to severe punishment on corroborative evidence.

Provisions Running Short

Domei

MANILA, January 9.—Cut off from the supply of provisions by Japanese forces which now command the northern part of Baptang peninsula, General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Forces, today issued an order for a reduction by half of diet and announced that those who violate this order should be punished severely.

New Life for Manila

Manila, the capital city of the Philippines, under the new mayorship of J. B. Vargas, has set out on its renewed life. Considering that only 24 days have elapsed since the first landing of the Imperial troops on Luzon Island, this situation in the city effected with the assistance of the Japanese forces is really worthy of great credit.

That this American base built with years of hard labor and stupendous expenses should have fallen into the hands of Japanese so soon with the resultant intimate friendship resumed between Japanese and Philippines, is after all a reality ushered in by the irresistible turn of history, the Nichi Nichi presumes. The United States is now standing before the all-detecting judge of history. It is natural that the unrighteous should fall sooner or later.

The enemy remnants now moving about on Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor Island are merely making a show of last struggle of the resisting forces in the islands. It is all too plain that these enemies will be annihilated in a short space of time. The general atmosphere now found around Manila is quite independent of the remaining resistance.

Centered around Manila, activity is in full swing to have the whole island reconstructed under the new principle that all systems of culture, politics and economics in the region should be cleared of American influence. The entire island, is now awakening to the necessity of rebuilding it as an important element in a new Asia for Asiatics only.

Needless to say, the current war is a sacred attempt of this country aimed at introducing a new order in Asia. In this respect, the war is significant in its constructive as well as destructive sides. The peculiarity of the war lies in the fact that these destructive and constructive efforts are going side by side, or rather in close cooperation.

This unique nature of the war is now being manifested in the renewal of activities around Manila. The same will be the fate of Malaya, Borneo and other places. Throughout the regions to be crossed by the Imperial forces, the work of construction will be staged along with destruction.

Shot for Retreating

Most of the Philippine soldiers taken prisoner by the Japanese armed forces recently were shot by their "Friendly" Americans when they were forced to retreat by the fierce Japanese attack, it was told by wounded Philippine soldiers to a local paper correspondent who visited the detention camp where they are now living with their former superiors, American officers and soldiers.

Hungarian Trade Rises

Domei

BERLIN, January 8.—The volume of Hungarian imports has risen 33 per cent in the first nine months of 1941, amounting to 496,200,000 pengoes, as compared with the same period of the previous year; while the volume of exports has risen only 7 per cent, totaling 504,000,000 pengoes, it was reported from Budapest today.

BACKING FOR JAPAN GROWS IN THAILAND

Enthusiasm and Cooperation Mounting as Power of This Nation Is Daily Evinced

The people of Thailand are enthusiastic over Japan as never before, says the Bangkok correspondent of the Asahi.

They are at the same time enthusiastic over the future of their country as a partner in the construction of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere under Japan's leadership.

"Considerable change has taken place in Thailand since the start of the Greater East Asia War," says the correspondent. "We, Japanese, are surprised at the formidable power of our country as revealed in the series of victories which have been scored by our forces in the war with America and Britain. The revelation of Japan's unbounded real power was a thing undreamed by the Thai people. They have realized for the first time that they were mistaken in allowing British and American propagandists to influence them into believing that Japan would be defeated by a combination of America and Britain.

"The display of Japan's might in the war with America and Britain has been instrumental in making the Thai people know themselves. Thailand now seems to take infinite pride in the fact that it belongs to East Asia where a new order is being constructed as a contribution toward the establishment of an order of stability and prosperity covering the whole of the world. There is a daily increase in the cooperation of the Thai people in the supreme task of constructing New East Asia which Japan is performing while combatting America and Britain.

"The attitude of the Thai Government toward Japan's war effort is indicated by a proclamation which has been issued to its people in which they are urged to do all they can for the comfort of Japanese troops. There is a constant stream of Thai visitors, mostly girls, to a certain hospital where wounded Japanese soldiers are receiving treatment.

"The Japanese language is increasing in vogue in Thailand. The Japanese language school run by the Japanese-Thai cultural institute, the only school of its sort in Thailand, has more than 200 students, whereas it had less than 100 prior to the outbreak of war. Persons with a knowledge of Japanese are demanded by shops, business houses, and companies in Bangkok.

"The war has affected Thailand considerably. To it is traceable the shortage of sugar and other commodities of daily necessity which is experienced in Thailand. Strict restrictions on the use of goods of common necessity have been in force since the beginning of the year. For the first time in many years the Thai people are hard pressed for necessary things.

Osmenia's Son Offers Service to Japanese; Hopes Father's Return

Although his father Sergio Osmenia, who occupies the Vice-Presidency of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, is understood to have fled with his colleagues prior to the Japanese armed forces' advance into Manila, Nig Osmenia, a son of the vice-president, remained there to cooperate with the Japanese forces for the maintenance of peace and order, reports a Yomiuri correspondent from Manila.

Nig Osmenia, a 40-year-old graduate of the Philippine University, is a stout man of gigantic physique, says a correspondent, continuing:

"Mr. Osmenia, a son of the Vice-President who fled with his Government, made his appearance at the Japanese Gendarmerie to offer his service for the maintenance of peace and order in the city, saying that he occupied a position in the police service hitherto."

According to the correspondent, Mr. Osmenia told, in Japanese, on January 9 at the Bay View Hotel where a busy scene presented itself for the registration of third Power nationals:

"Father had been well acquainted with my opinion that true and eternal happiness will not visit the Philippines without uniting with Japan. But, his wishes as an individual were restrained by the post of vice-president which he occupies. I, as his son, hope he takes a wide view of things and returns to the city as soon as possible."

MOST OF U.S. FUNDS GOING FOR WARFARE

Major Portion of $59,000,000,000 Allotted for Use By War Department

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 9.—Fiorelle LaGuardia, Mayor of New York and Director of Civilian Defense, has been removed from his post by a vote of 110 to 58 in the United States House of Representatives, according to a Washington report received here today.

The duties connected with the Director of Civilian Defense have been placed under the supervision of the United States Secretary of War, the report stated.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 8.—Although President Roosevelt failed to give particulars concerning the unprecedented $59,000,000,000 war budget presented to Congress yesterday, it has been learned from authoritative Washington quarters that the War Department is asking for an appropriation of $18,618,615,000, according to a Washington report received here today.

Under the proposed budget, the Navy Department is to be allotted $6,849,359,000, while $7,500,000,000 is earmarked for lease-lend aid, and $175,300,000 for the Naval Affairs Committee.

A supplementary war fund of $17,000,000,000 is included, the greater part of which, the President declared, will be used for the production of arms. The remaining sum of $8,856,726,000 is for miscellaneous expenses.

The Army appropriation will be used for the expansion of the Army air force and toward increasing production of military supplies, while the Navy Department will use its share for construction of new battleships and planes and to strengthen its military supplies department, the report said.

U.S. Must Go Without

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 8.—With United States entry into the war, the American public, which belongs to the world's richest nation, will begin to feel the pinch of shortages in everyday articles including wearing apparel, according to a New York report received here.

In the future, the report stated, Americans will have to forego woolens and use cotton since the United States armed forces will have priority over wool.

Silk has become out of the question and the American women must wear cotton lingerie as well as substitute silk stockings, the report asserted.

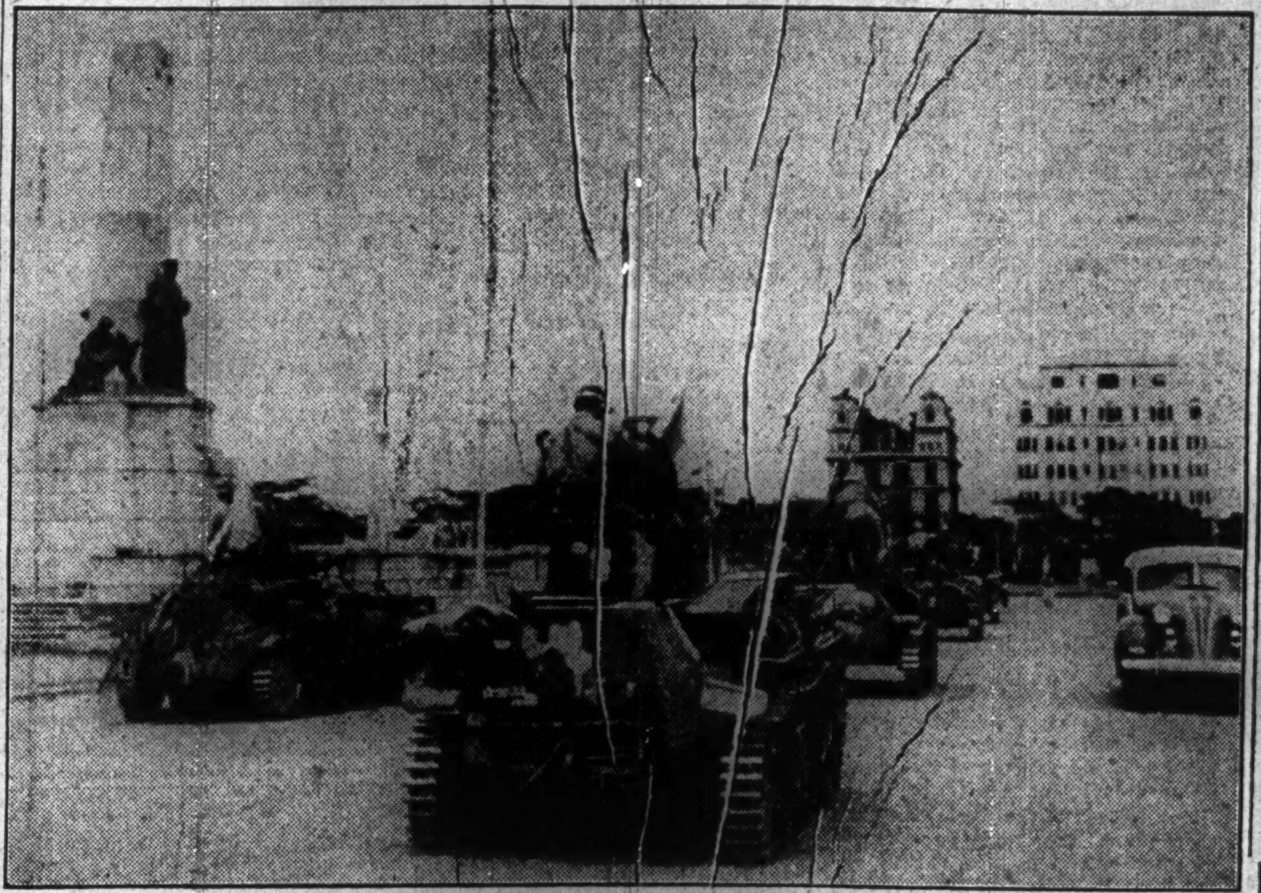
Even leather supplies may become short and shoes as well as other leather goods will be replaced by substitutes, it was said.

With the possibility of severe gasoline rationing and the restrictions on the production of automobiles, it was believed that the American women will give up their exaggerated high heels and wear low-heeled shoes since the time will come when they must either walk or travel by public vehicles, the report said.

Although the majority of Americans

(Continued on Page 2)

Imperial Forces Enter Manila



Climaxing their victorious drives along the Luzon Island war fronts, the Japanese troops, on January 2, triumphantly entered the capital of the Philippines. Shown above are a part of the mechanized units, that led in the furious advance, rolling past Luneta Park in Manila. (Flown by Domei plane from Manila. Censored by the War Ministry) See Sunday morning paper for other photos of victorious Manila entry.

IMPERIAL FORCES IN CHINA SEIZE CHUNGKING STRONGHOLD AT YUAN

25,000 Enemy Troops Smashed—37,000 Killed and 9,000 Captured Since Start of Greater East Asia War, Says Army Report

Domei

NANKING, January 9.—Japanese forces on the evening of January 3 took Yuan, base of the Chungking 79th Army in Hupeh Province, and defeated about 25,000 Chungking troops belonging to the same army in the hilly area west of Yuan, says a weekly announcement of the Press Section of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in China concerning war situation between January 2 and 8..

The announcement says further that 37,000 Chungking troops were killed and 9,000 others taken prisoner by Japanese forces in China front since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, and booty gained by Japanese are 495 heavy or light machine-guns, 24 trench-mortars and others.

In recent weeks Japanese planes carried out bombing flights more than 200 times, attacking enemy troops, capsizing enemy vessels and reducing airdromes, military establishments and trains, adds the announcement.

Japanese fliers yesterday afternoon engaged nine Chungking S.B. bombers and shot down five of them south of Changsha, according to the announcement which adds that Japanese forces are making a northward drive, after giving a fatal blow to the Chungking 32nd, 98th and 42nd Divisions in the vicinity of Yungan.

Two Enemy Bombers Destroyed

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN SOUTH CHINA, January 9.—Japanese bomber patrols stationed in South China at 10:30 a.m. today attacked the Yangtang airfield to the west of Kweilin in Shansi Province setting afire one heavy and one light bomber.

BULLITT REACHES TEHERAN; GOING TO INDIA OR TURKEY

Iran Government Asks Soviet Union to Modify Previous Pact Concluded Between Them

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 9.—William Bullitt, President Roosevelt's special envoy to the Near East, has arrived here from Bagdad, according to a Teheran report received here today.

It is believed that Mr. Bullitt will leave immediately for either India or Turkey, the report said.

Domei

BERLIN, January 8.—The Iran Government has asked the Soviet Union to modify certain provisions of a previous pact concluded between their respective governments, it was announced in Teheran today, according to reports received here via Ankara today.

Modifications have been requested on those provisions which govern Iraq's conduct of its foreign policy during the war, it was announced.

Many quarters in the Iran Parliament, which are desirous of a free hand in the pursuance of foreign relations with other Powers, have been delaying ratification of this pact and a similar treaty with Great Britain, it was reported.

SHORTAGE OF SHIPPING IN BRITAIN SAID ACUTE

Food Problem Becomes Serious As Axis Powers Continue Their Relentless War

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 9.—Due to the threatening shortage of British tonnage, which has become more acute as Axis Powers continue their relentless war against Britain's shipping, the problem of food on the British Isles has become serious, according to a London report received here today.

The acute shortage was said to have been caused by enemy sinkings and the need of more ships to transport supplies to British forces which have been holding a scattered and widespread front, the report stated.

Meantime, a Washington report revealed that the United States, because of its entry in the war, would be compelled to withdraw a large number of its vessels from the South American route.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 9.—The possibility of enforcing further food restrictions was hinted recently by Major G. Lloyd George, Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade, during a talk at Middlesborough, according to a London report received here today.

BRITISH HOUSE HITS U.S. ACTION IN WAR

British Navy Won't Fight Under Foreign Command—Churchill Due for Blast

D.N.B.

MADRID, January 9.—"I doubt whether the British Navy will fight under a foreign supreme command" declared Deputy Jeffreys in the House of Commons according to a report from London to the paper "Ya".

Deputy Stokes declared: "It is distasteful for me to think that the control of the military centers should be in the hands of Washington. For months, if not years, I have been troubled with the idea that one day we might be degraded to playing the role of Heligoland for America off the European coast."

The correspondent of the paper, Augusto Assia, referred to further scathing criticizm of the U.S. strategy by British parliamentarians. Deputy Southby, for instance, was cited as having praised the efforts of the Soviet troops skyhigh pointing out, on the other hand, that all such Soviet successes would not save Singapore and that the good strategy of General Auchinleck in North Africa was by far not making good the loss of Guam and other Pacific islands.

"It would have been better if America had strengthened the defense of vital points instead of wasting time and material on the building of new bases in the West Indies and on Newfoundland which we ceded to the Americans."

Deputy Jeffreys further remarked: "The American Navy was taken by surprise practically and strategically. It ought to have been stationed at that time at some other point in the Pacific, namely at Singapore. At the present moment, Japan already has won naval supremacy of the Pacific and we have been obliged for the first time to fight a war in an area where we do not possess naval supremacy just because the U.S. Navy was not ready for action. The Japanese forces can now interrupt our lines of communications to Singapore and Malaya and we must make up our minds and reckon with the possibility of further losses on sea and land."

Major Attlee's statements in the House of Commons on behalf of the Government and the debate which followed have called forth mixed feelings in the British public, Swedish papers report from London. His statement, for instance, that the reverses suffered by the British forces in Malaya had been partly due to the necessity of preparing for the Libyan campaign has failed to satisfy the House. Considerable criticism of war conduct is therefore expected for the time after Prime Minister Churchill returns from Washington.

In the meantime, the establishment of a new air force is to calm down public opinion. The press also discusses measures for the improved defense of airdromes and opinion is voiced that measures have long been overdue. The Daily Mail, for example, expects that such measures should be put into practice at the earliest possible date. Some papers also criticize the appointment of General Lyardet to the post of commander-in-chief of the new air force. In the opinion of the Daily Mail, Gen-

(Continued on Page 2)

Enemy Forces Along North Bank of Perak River Routed by Two Frontal Attacks—Defense Lines Pierced—General Retreat On

KUALA LUMPUR AWAITING FINAL ATTACK

Domei

LISBON, January 9.—Mighty formations of Japanese bombers roared over Singapore at dawn today, and subjected the British fortress to fierce bombings, it was reported here today from Singapore.

British Forces Again Routed

Domei

LISBON, January 9.—British forces, in defensive positions on the northern bank of the Perak River, have been routed by a two frontal attack by Japanese forces from the north and south, it was reported here from Singapore today

A very dangerous situation was said to be facing the British forces on the western coast of the Malay Peninsula as two forces of Japanese troops have been advancing south from Ipoh and from new bases captured in Selangor.

Meanwhile, the British High Command in the Far East announced yesterday that Japanese infantry and mechanized units have pierced British defense lines in the lower reaches of the Perak River, forcing the British troops to retreat south.

British artillery forces were admitted to have suffered casualties during the retreat.

Japanese forces advancing east in Selangor have made some gains, the communique said, adding, there have been no changes in other sectors.

Kuala Lumpur Waits Attack

Domei

BERNE, January 9.—Kuala Lumpur, key city of the Selangor state, literally presents a calm before the storm as it fearfully awaits the full impact of Japanese attacks from the north, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch received here from Singapore in London today.

The Japanese advance has already reached the northern outskirts of Kuala Lumpur and rumblings of Japanese field guns are clearly audible in the city, it was reported.

Meanwhile, the dispatch revealed that all noncombatants have scurried out of the city, and only British troops, police garrisons and scattered government officials remain in defense of Kuala Lumpur, the report concluded.

Heavy Casualties Admitted

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 9.—A Singapore cable obtained here today quoted the headquarters of the British forces there as having admitted that heavy casualties were caused to the British force on both banks of the River Slim as a sequel to the fierce fighting which raged in the vicinity of the same river all day long Thursday.

Indian Troops Surrendering

With hand bills, "red tickets" for the paradise, in hand, which were dropped from Imperial Japanese Army planes urging them to surrender, Indian soldiers are now giving themselves up to the Japanese armed forces now operating along the western coast of Malaya in great masses, reports a Asahi correspondent from an undisclosed base in the Malay Peninsula.

"From early morning of January 7, hot fighting raged between the Japanese and British troops in the jungle region on the boundary between Perak and Selangor provinces. The British troops chiefly made up of Indian soldiers of the Punjab Regiment dispersed in all directions when the Japanese soldiers rushed the enemy position, without offering any resistance, probably because the attack was too swift to permit their retreat. But it can be also said that the Indian solders did not want to fight against the Japanese, simply for the sake of Great Britain.

"These Indian soldiers never try to return to their main body. Instead, they come to the Japanese, to surrender willingly with red tickets in hand, for which they scrambled when dropped from the air.

"The hand bills reading: 'The life of surrenderer shall be guaranteed. Wake against the day of Indian Independence' seem to appeal much to them.

"One of the soldiers who surrendered had a note in which he said that Japan was fighting for the emancipation of the Asiatic races and that he would die willingly for the cause of his fatherland, India."

Some of the Indian soldiers who fled from battlelines came to the town where their relatives lived and asked them to communicate with the Imperial forces for their surrender, concluded the correspondent, adding that written advice for surrender will become more popular among Indian soldiers with the development of the war situation in Malaya.

JAPAN'S DIPLOMACY GAINING POPULARITY

Alliances With Friendly Powers Show Nation Going One Step Further, Says Asahi

Count Munemitsu Mutsu and Marquis Jutaro Komura, two of the greatest diplomats of Japan, demonstrated to the world the masterstroke of diplomacy during the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese War respectively. Japan's diplomatic ability reaches the highest peak under war time condition, according to the Asahi which says that this glorious tradition is being displayed once more to the fullest extent since the start of the War of Greater East Asia.

On the outbreak of war with America following the rupture of the Japan-United States parleys, the Foreign Ministry of Japan immediately took necessary diplomatic steps to cope with the new situation thus created.

This was shown by the fact that only four days after she entered a state of war with the Anglo-American Powers, Japan concluded a new Japan-Germany-Italy Pact, which was closely followed by another diplomatic triumph when she successfully signed an Offensive and Defensive Military Agreement with Thailand.

Blow to Democracies

The new Tripartite Pact served not only to forestall the Anglo-American plots of either isolating Japan or alienating her from the Axis Powers, the Asahi continues, but on the contrary, established a strong common front among the three nations. The Offensive and Defensive Pact with Thailand had completely shattered the scheme of America and Britain of winning that country over to their side.

Since the two countries had been counting so much on the intensification of their outposts with the co-operation of Thailand, the peaceful advance of the Japanese troops into Thai territory and the combined military operations of Japan and Thai certainly dealt a staggering blow to the Anglo-American Powers.

Nor did Japan stop at these diplomatic successes. Following negotiations with the officials of French Indo-China, she further closed a Military Agreement with that country and the relations between the two are being bound closer and closer to meet any contingencies.

These brilliant successes have been planned before but could not be accomplished owing to various circumstances. The Foreign Ministry, which was stagnated by the slow progress in the Japan-United States talks and the vagueness of the future international situation in general, leaped into action the minute war was declared on America and Britain. It is but natural then under these circumstances that the diplomatic organs, reflecting to the conversion of peacetime diplomacy to that of wartime, are about to undergo a drastic change.

Plans Reforms

The structure of the Foreign Ministry at present is subdivided into independent administrative bureaus according to different countries such as, for instance, East Asia; European and Asiatic, America; South Seas, etc. However, in order to bring about a still closer link among each bureau, it seems that some kind of a reform should be effected.

There has been an opinion in some quarters before that they should be incorporated into two large administrative organs; namely, the Bureau of Political Affairs and the Bureau of Commerce and Navigation. The project, however, is behind the time, and therefore, efforts are being exercised to correct the defects.

Then there is the relation between the Foreign Ministry and the Board of Information and the problems connected with the Planning Board. These matters, however, cannot be adjusted by the Foreign Ministry alone and consequently, they are being gradually settled through operation, the Asahi avers.

The most urgent problem facing the wartime Foreign Ministry, however, is not the internal adjustments but the reform in the Japanese diplomatic camps abroad. The diplomatic policy of placing priority on the Anglo-American Powers has been completely changed with the outbreak of the war, and apart from these two countries, relations were severed with Australia, Canada and Central America.

Improving Japan's Relations

The journal goes on to say that the diplomatic relations with the Latin American countries and the neutral Powers in Europe, on the other hand, gained radical importance and efforts are being centered on Germany, Italy, countries within the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the neutral Powers in Europe and the Soviet Union.

Since the international communication systems have been practically paralyzed, no anticipated progress has resulted as yet but it goes without saying that developments nevertheless are being made as can be seen from the enlargement of Japanese Embassies in Vichy, Rome and Bangkok, and the dispatch of Mamoru Shigemitsu as Japanese Ambassador to the Nanking Government.

Stronger Diplomacy Urged

Paralleling these reforms, it is inevitable that the sphere of activities of the diplomats will be more or less diminished but it would be a grave mistake to regard the diplomatic activities under wartime condition too lightly because of the curtailment in the activities.

Shigenori Togo, the Foreign Minister, stressed during the course of his address to the officials of the Foreign Ministry on January 1 that the strengthening of diplomatic activities is of vital importance under wartime condition to attain the object of the war.

With the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, the Asahi concludes that much can be expected of the abilities that are certain to be displayed by the Japanese diplomats.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Saturday, January 10

NICHI NICHI—New Armament Plan of United States
ASAHI—Grievance of British Parliament
KOKUMIN—79th Diet Session Expectations
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New Armament Plan of The United States

NICHI NICHI

According to his message sent to Congress on January 6, President Franklin Roosevelt is still placing his greatest hope in the dollar, or at least, he seems to believe that huge armament will enable U.S. to score final victory.

The U.S. Congress since June, 1940, has approved appropriately $68,000,000,000 as defense expenditures. Although the above amount is supposed to include expenses up to June this year, President Roosevelt has further asked for an appropriation of $56,000,000,000 as military expenditures for one year beginning from coming July. If enermous funds and huge armament have decisive power in war, President Roosevelt's armament plan may not be meaningless. But what was meant by the huge armament plan of the United States have been clearly proved by war results during the past one month since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The sum of $68,000,000,000 the United States spent during the past one and a half years have proved to be powerless before the fierce offensives of the Imperial forces.

By the new military budget plan, the Roosevelt administration is planning to build 60,000 airplanes, 45,000 tanks and 20,000 anti-aircraft guns during this year, according to its announcement. But it is quite dubious whether the American munitions industry can easily digest such an enormous plan as outlined by the Government. Although the U.S. Government has exerted itself to the utmost for the production of airplanes since the enforcement of the lease and lend bill in March last year, its monthly production only reached the level of 2,000 last November, half of which were training planes. For the production of 60,000 planes during this year, the production power must be trebled in comparison with that of the previous year.

It is quite the same with production of tanks. To obtain 45,000 tanks, its production capacity must also be trebled. Even though these plans materialize, how to manipulate them is another question, which is believed to be the fundamental weakness of the United States.

In his message, President Roosevelt stated that 1,000,000 troops and 1,000 warships were necessary in order to save the Philippines, which we believe he really meant. If he needed the minimum of 1,000,000 troops only for the defense of the Philippines, he would have to have a gigantic army for a decisive war against the Imperial forces in East Asia and the Pacific Ocean. As pointed out by Charles Lindberg before the war, the United States will have to detail several million troops to East Asia.

But as pointed out by military experts, the United States does not have enough vessels for execution of its so-called two-ocean strategy. From this viewpoint, the huge armament plan of President Roosevelt will serve little for the retrieval of his country's defeat.

Grievance of British Parliament

ASAHI

Before Premier Winston Churchill's return from Washington, the House of Commons, on Thursday, began to assail the Government's policy. In their interpellations, several members pointed out to the fear that Great Britain was lowering itself to the status of an outpost for the United States. The incompleteness of defense in Malaya was also criticized at the Commons, to which Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden only replied the Government's hands were full in the defense of the vast Empire.

Interpellations were also concentrated in the House of Lords concerning the imperfect defense in East Asia. One member called the attention of the Government to reports regarding the discord of views among the authorities in London, India and Australia. The incompleteness of defense in the British territories in East Asia was obvious before the outbreak of the war and, from our viewpoint, they are only crying over spilt milk. The Government, the Parliament and the press of Britain must share their political responsibility for over-reliance on their own strength and the United States as well as for the gross miscalculation of Japan's national power. All these facts are nothing but an indication of the collapse of the British Empire.

The attitude of the Australian Government, of late, must be a source of great worry for the British authorities. According to press reports from Camberra recently, the conclusion of a military alliance between the United States and Australia at Washington has been rumored. The salient points of the rumored alliance are firstly, the United States is to guarantee the defense of Australia; secondly, the Australian Government is to recognize the stationing of the U.S. troops in the mainland of Australia and its isles and to supply air bases to the U.S. air force, and thirdly, the Australian Government is to transfer the naval port at Darwin to the U.S. Navy. If the British Government has no power for the defense of Australia, it is quite natural for them to depend on the United States. Such an illusion will sooner or later be frustrated, but as long as Australia decides to leave its defense to the United States, its fate will be in the hands of the United States.

If such an alliance is concluded between the United States and Australia, it will accelerate the downfall of the British Empire and the United States will likely become the successor of Britain to the latter's overseas territories. Premier Churchill returned to London in August last year triumphantly, but with what face is he returning to his country from Washington this time?

79th Diet Session Expectations

KOKUMIN

All budget bills and 67 legislative bills to be presented to the 79th Imperial Diet session have already been decided upon by the Government. Although the Diet session is scheduled to be reconvened on January 20, the Government is undoubtedly hoping that the Diet will complete deliberations on the bills as soon as possible in view of the pressure of state affairs for the execution of war.

The contents of 67 legislative bills to be presented to the Diet are all important ones, such as those concerning the Southern Depository Law, the revision of the law governing the Bank of Japan, the Wartime Financing Law and others. They are all quite reformative in their contents.

The Government is not planning apparently to effect domestic reform by presenting these bills, but they were undoubtedly necessitated for the execution of the War of Greater East Asia. But what it must be noted in this connection is the fact that, whether they are planning to establish a new domestic structure or not, a sweeping reform of various domestic structures is needed now for the execution of the war. In the new stage of the War of Greater East Asia, the reform is almost imperative. We hope the 79th Imperial Diet session will fully grasp this significance and leave nothing to be desired for the fulfilment of duties imposed on itself.

Japan's Mission to World

CHUGAI SHOGYO

Captain Hideo Hiraide, chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, in his radio speech titled "Japan Is Destined to Open the First Page of World History" on the first Imperial Rescript Observance Day, enunciated the significance of the marvellous war results scored by the Japanese forces since the start of the current war, to say nothing of the reasons. The Captain declared that the world situation has made a tremendous progress of more than 100 years within a short space of the past one month.

In consideration of the fact that the establishment of world peace by means of the existing Greater East Asia War can be materialized only after Anglo-American aspirations for world hegemony has been thoroughgoingly broken down, Captain Hiraide emphasized, the entire nation should exert the whole of their energies for this task. Continuing his speech, he concluded that it is just the time for the nation to closely unite together to aid the Imperial Rule.

Viewed from this radio speech, the Imperial Japanese Navy is apparently expecting the early arrival of the day when the vast waters covering the Pacific and Indian Oceans will be called a new Japan Sea on the strength of complete supremacy to be gained by the Japanese Navy. Therefore, it is not hard to expect a drastic alteration in various fields.

With the fighting strength extremely enhanced by the China affair, the Japanese Army is now displaying its amazing power in the Philippines and Malaya. It is beyond doubt that the Japanese Navy of five hundred warships and 4,000 planes, which was declared by Captain Hiraide in May last, has increased in strength, resulting in accentuating the wholehearted reliance of the nation on the Army and Navy as regards their fighting power. However, the industrial and other constructive spheres of Japan, although enjoying unlimited rosy future of progress, naturally require unremitting endeavor of the people for their development. This is why the nation should devote their utmost in their respective lines of occupation. Only by doing so, the lofty mission for restoring the world peace can be fulfilled indisputably.

MANY CHANGES SEEN IN SHANGHAI CIRCLES

British, American Residents Now Appreciating Treatment Given by Japanese

Special to the Chugai Shogyo

SHANGHAI, January 8.—Shanghai has changed since December 8. Previous to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, British and American authorities urged their respective nationals at Shanghai to evacuate, but they gave no heed to the warning. After the outbreak of the war, there were 5,093 British and 1,144 Americans, and when others who were of the same blood were included, the total reached 8,370. Those residents never expected a war between Japan and America, and thought it better to remain at Shanghai even in case of a conflict as they would never be maltreated by the Japanese.

The sinking of the British gunboat at Shanghai upon the declaration of war had greatly influenced the attitude of the British and American residents, and since then they became quite submissive, and are now appreciating the treatment given by Japanese authorities. British and American officials of the Municipal Council are cooperating with Japan, though those with high salaries had been cut down considerably.

Anglo-U.S. Propaganda Disappears

Formerly Shanghai was the center of propaganda by Western Powers, but since the outbreak of the war, the British and American propaganda has entirely disappeared, which has now become the monopolized field by Germany. German merchants at Shanghai are very active, and they are contributing to the funds for destroying British and American influence in the East.

There are 25,000 Jews at Shanghai. Bars and cafes operated by Jews are not being patronized by Japanese, and thus they are seen standing in front of their places of business to invite the Nipponese.

The White Russians at Shanghai number 30,000, and although most of them were once in economic difficulty, they have become quite prosperous. Their utmost concern is of course about the outcome of the Soviet-German war. They hate the Communistic Soviet Union, but at the same time they do not like to see their homeland conquered by Germany.

Indians Total 10,000

Indian residents at Shanghai total about 10,000, but they have never made any group movements. It is since the outbreak of the war that they formed the Indians' Welfare Society, as they have been greatly stimulated by the progress of Japan's activity in emancipating Eastern races from the White race.

Another development at Shanghai since the declaration of war is the end of terrorism, making the city safe. Dance halls were voluntarily closed to open as cafes, and neon signs disappeared. Because of the shortage of gasoline jinrikisha propelled by bicycles appeared. When the gasoline stocked by Japanese at Shanghai was examined the total was found to be 250,000 gallons, but as the monthly normal consumption reached 265,000 gallons, gasoline control had to be effected. Now motor cars are only permitted to government offices, national policy companies, physicians and production expansion necessity.

It is only hoped that the Government would not try to oppress the residents by laws. In three weeks, since the outbreak of the war, the contribution by Japanese residents at Shanghai to the war fund reached more than one million yen. If they were ordered by law to contribute such a figure would have never been attained. The Government authorities should appeal to the patriotic feeling of the people.

SOCIAL AND GENERAL

The St. John's Institute, Kobe, opened for the middle term on Thursday at 9 a.m.

An exhibition of paintings by members of the Ginsho Society will be held at the Ginza Gallery, near the Yomiuri Shimbun, from January 16 to 18.

The Education Ministry has been preparing to dispatch a large scale scientific investigation corps to French Indo-China in April and May but recently appointed three professors to start on January 8. The members of this first group are: Masatsugu Honda, assistant professor in botany at the Tokyo Imperial University; Yanosuke Ohta, assistant professor at the Tokyo Imperial University, member of the Seismologo Laboratory and authority in geology and mineralogy; and Teizo Ezaki, authority in zoology and Professor at the Kyushu Imperial University.

A meeting will be held today from 6 p.m. at the Kyoritsu Hall, Hitotsubashi, Kanda-ku, when reports of experiences in Manila since the outbreak of the war will be given by Shiro Maruyama and Yu Kawamura.

In the current drama performances sponsored by the Japan Traveling Theatrical League at the National New Theater, Tsukiji, four different programs will be presented, at 1 and 5 p.m., today and Sunday.

Today's matinee performance features a two-act play, "The Gun," by Fuyuo Toshizawa, produced by the first troupe of the Shochiku National Traveling Theatrical Company under the direction of Jun Tajima, with stage and costumes designs by Kimiyasu Shima. The play was selected in a prize contest jointly sponsored by the Bungei Shunju magazine publishing company and the Japan Traveling Theatrical League.

The second troupe of the Shochiku National Traveling Theatrical Company will present Jiro Sekiguchi's two-act play, "Father and the Family Treasure," selected by the Waste Metal Reclamation committee, for today's evening performance, under the direction of the author, and with stage designs by Hideji Kawamura.

"The Badger", a one-act play by Yutaka Mabune, selected by the Board of Information, is billed for Sunday's matinee to be given by the Toho Traveling Culture Squad under the direction of Yobun Kaneko, with sceneries by Kinzo Hashimoto.

Sunday evening, the Yoshimoto Traveling Theatrical Company will present "The Full Moon", a one act play by Sanshiro Tsubaki, selected in the contest sponsored by the Bungeishunju and the Japan Traveling Theatrical League. Mantaro Kubota is directing the play; Junnosuke Yamazaki designed the scenery.

In addition, each of the four programs will contain a joint presentation by the members of the Toho, Shochiku, Yoshimoto, and Torakago traveling theatrical companies, of "The Light Keeps Burning," a drama in four acts, five scenes, by Hirotomo Matsuzaki, selected as a "national drama" by the Board of Information. Bun Yobun Kaneko is producing the play, with scenical designs by Kisaku Ito.

The presentations, which are backed by the Board of Information, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Newspaper, will continue with daily alternating programs till Thursday, January 15.

The first joint performance of the Japan Theatrical League will be presented at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo, Tsukiji, for a week from January 9 when several member dramatic troupes of the League will play in six new dramas. They are "Seiki no Shinten" (The Progress of Century), "Hi Kiyezu" (Lights Are Not Going Out), "Mangetsu" (The Full Moon), "Teppo" (Guns), "Kaho to Chichi" (The Family Treasure and Father), and "Tanuki" (Badger).

After playing for the past 20 years, Goraku retired from the Soganoya company headed by Goro Soganoya, famed comedian, which is now playing at the Shimbashi Embujo. Goraku will make his new stage career in the Koseigeki dramatic troupe under direction of Kodayu Ichikawa, which plans to play in Osaka next month. Natane, another comedian in Goro's group, also quit. He will co-star with Torao Izumi at the Yachiyoza, Osaka, starting this month.

Noboru Umezawa, familiar to theatergoers in the Asakusa amusement center, left Tokyo recently for an extended tour of Kyushu where he will visit several leading cities until the end of this month, accompanied by players of his own troupe.

Kinka Kimura, noted playwright and stage director, has been appointed as director of the drama planning section of the Shochiku Theatrical Company, which had recently been reorganized to promote the Kabuki and other theatrical activities under the Shochiku management.

Opening at the Shochikuza, Asakusa Park, Saturday, is a new bill, consisting of four plays. The feature offering will be "Onna no Hanamichi" (Woman's Flowery Way), a six-act drama by Seiu Ito. The cast will be headed by Yoko Fuji, supported by Jiro Omi and Kaiji Tanaka. The Operakan, another popular theater in the same park, will change its program from tomorrow. Four plays will make up the bill, of which the attraction will be "Hatsuharu Kyodo Meguri" (The New Year's Journey to Rural Districts) by Toshio Toyoda.

WINTER SPORTS MEET ON

Second Day of All-Japan Collegiate Matches Held at Shibaura

The 18th All-Japan intercollegiate winter sports championships entered its second day with ice hockey and skating competitions at the Shibaura skating rink.

Meiji, Waseda, Hosei and Chuo university sixes entered the semi-finals of the ice hockey race by winning their matches. Meiji defeated Doshisha of Kyoto, 14 to 0, while Waseda also shut-out their rivals Kyoto Imperial, 19 to 0. Piling up the biggest score.

British House Hits U.S. Action in War

(Continued From Page 1)

eral Lyardet with his 60 years is too old for this important job, admitting, on the other hand, that during the Crete campaign he gained valuable experiences. The paper, however, voices the opinion that the actual command should be entrusted to a younger officer, after General Lyardet has completed his task of training and organizing the new force.

Britishers Hit Government

Special to the Nichi Nichi

LISBON, January 8.—The recent conditions in London reflecting the miserable defeat of British forces in all sectors was given by a certain traveler who just reached here from London.

Despite the defeat in the Pacific, London had a much livelier Christmas than the year before, because at the time of Christmas, 1940, London was being bombed by German planes. Probably it may be because of the long suspension of German bombing, but the people are beginning to feel dissatisfied with the too strict official warnings against German landing operations, and then, they do not feel the effect of the defeat in the Pacific, because it is so far away. As tension is now loosened, they are experiencing fundamental uneasiness. Loudly criticizing the Government for underestimating Japan's strength, there is even a view that the American Navy is the cause of all the defeat in the Pacific. They expected that the Pacific Fleet of the United States would be reorganized and would come to the assistance of Manila and Singapore as well as destroy the Japanese fleet. As that did not happen, the people are criticizing the Government. Although General Archibald Wavell has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific, they think it will take a long period before the situation in that region, is changed.

Newspapers are trying to lead the public away from picking on the Government. Some are telling the people to wait until the American-British side turns to offensive, though some land and resources might be lost in the meanwhile. On the other hand newspapers are giving prominence to the news of the Libyan campaign, exaggerating the retreat of German and Italian forces, and are also trying to make the public obtain an illusionary impression that Germany is facing defeat under Soviet pressure. On the other hand, when they hear the news that some German forces and planes are being withdrawn from the eastern front, they are immediately in fear of German landing operations.

Newspapers emphasized the report of the 26 Anti-Axis countries being brought into an alliance at Washington, saying that it was a development of great significance. "1942 is the year to mobilize capital and laobr of every country under the spirit of the alliance and 1942 is the year to prepare for a general attack," many newspapers are saying.

War Affects Economy

Since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the economic condition of Britain has been greatly affected. British economy depended on India, but the wartime insurance rate on Indian shipping was increased to a prohibitive figure, and also the British shipping route to the East will be stopped at Rangoon in April, and nothing will be brought from Singapore after then. The insurance rate has advanced to 5 pounds for 100 pounds. At present the shipping lines to the East Asia and Australia are not regularly operated. Only some American ships are running between Calcutta and the Red Sea.

The shortage of rubber is keenly felt, and there is no prospect of securing future supplies. For the supply of tin, Britain must depend on Bolivia. The supply of tin from the United States has declined from December. Iron shortage has also come, and much efforts are now given to the recovery of scrap iron.

The voluntary military service was not abolished as volunteers have decreased, and now a compulsory system is being adopted. The shortage of labor has particularly affected the coal industry. All factories were closed for the Christmas and New Year Holidays. Although the public is criticizing the Government, there will be no political change, as there is none to replace Premier Churchill.

The nation is prepared for the fall of Singapore, but when Burma and India are in danger, Germans take offensives in the eastern front and the Anti-Axis alliance does not operate effectively, then there will be bound to arise an internal outburst.

Most of U.S. Funds Going for Warfare

(Continued From Page 1)

will earn more, due to the increase in war industries, it was believed that the average family will live in smaller houses and go without luxuries because of higher taxes and higher costs of living, the report declared.

Even the great American habit of chewing gum will have to be curtailed since Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, has advised a maximum price for pepper mint oils which will raise the cost of chewing gum and candies containing peppermint, it was said.

Observers here have commented on the fact that while the United States Government previously has announced frequently that it was self-sufficient, actual entry in war has compelled the "richest nation" in the world to cut down on its luxurious living and face a standard of living which comes with war.

First U.S. Papers Seen

Asahi Service

UNDISCLOSED PLACE, January 8.—The first American newspapers have reached here since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. To take up the New York Times, its general appearance and the number of pages are the same as usual, but the greatest emphasis is given to the news of the Greater East Asia War, the German-Soviet war news being put in the second place and the Libyan campaign news in the third.

The war news as announced by the Japanese side are printed daily and comparatively in full. The official statements of the Japanese Government and the announcements by the Japanese Imperial Headquarters are received through the short wave broadcast from Japan by the New York Offices of the Associated Press and the United Press, and reported in newspapers as Japanese broadcasts from Tokyo.

For instance, addresses by Premier General Hideki Tojo or the views of the Japanese side and other important informations that were broadcasted are caught at the United Press and Associated Press offices at San Francisco, Los Angeles, and New York, and are printed in newspapers. It seems that the more victories the Japanese side gained the more necessary it became for newspapers to print the news from Japan. Thus, there is seen a tendency of Tokyo news increasing in volume in all newspapers.

As a wartime feature of American newspapers, it must be mentioned that all papers are daily carrying the same Directions for Air Raids, and "Light Control Regulations." Weather reports are no longer printed.

Photographs of the bombing of Hawaii were printed on papers published on December 17 and 18. Among the Hawaii pictures published there were: (1) Formations of dive-bombing Japanese planes and American anti-air craft guns nearby, (2) Battleship Arizona sinking in flames at Pearl Harbor, (3) American bombers in flames at Hickam airfield, (4) disastrous destruction of a hanger by Japanese planes, and others. Particularly the picture of one Japanese plane flying at leisure over the flaming Arizona is realistic.

Of editorials written about the war, those of the New York Times are particularly of value. One written by the Director of the Washington Bureau of the New York Times referred to an authoritative statement that in battle between warships and airplanes, planes have the advantage, and said that it was proved by the destruction of American and British capital ships by Japanese planes. It concluded by saying that the discussion of the superiority of warships or airplanes was thus finished. From the editorial it can be appreciated why the United States Government is now giving efforts for producing more planes.

Hanson Baldwin of the New York Times also wrote that the future of the war was hopeful for the American-British side after comparing the military strength and material supply, and said that the Pacific war would be prolonged. For shortening the Pacific war, he mentioned that the Soviet Union must be brought into the war as early as possible so that American air bases would be obtained in Siberia. This also endorses the American diplomatic operation toward the Soviet.

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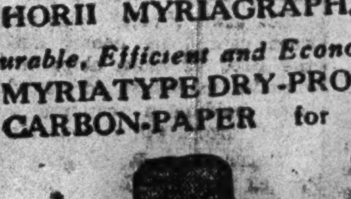

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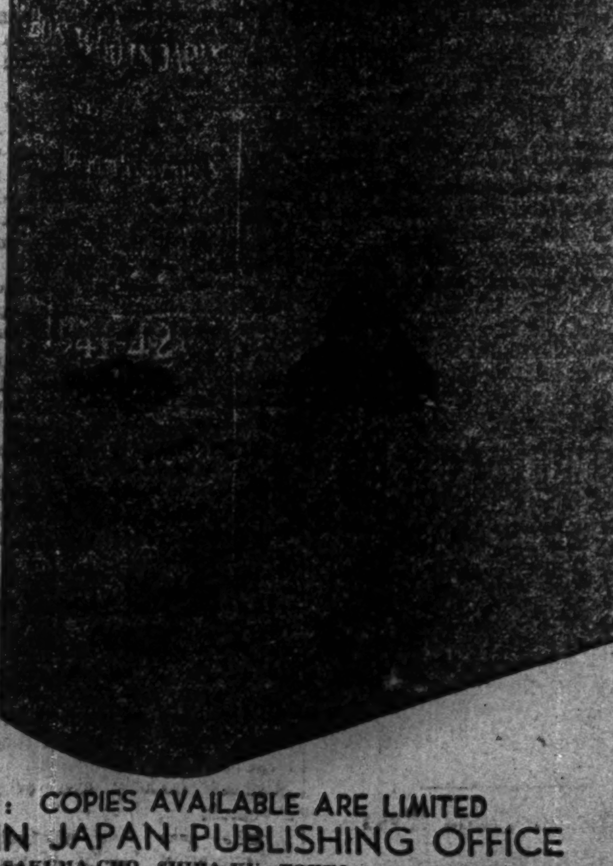

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